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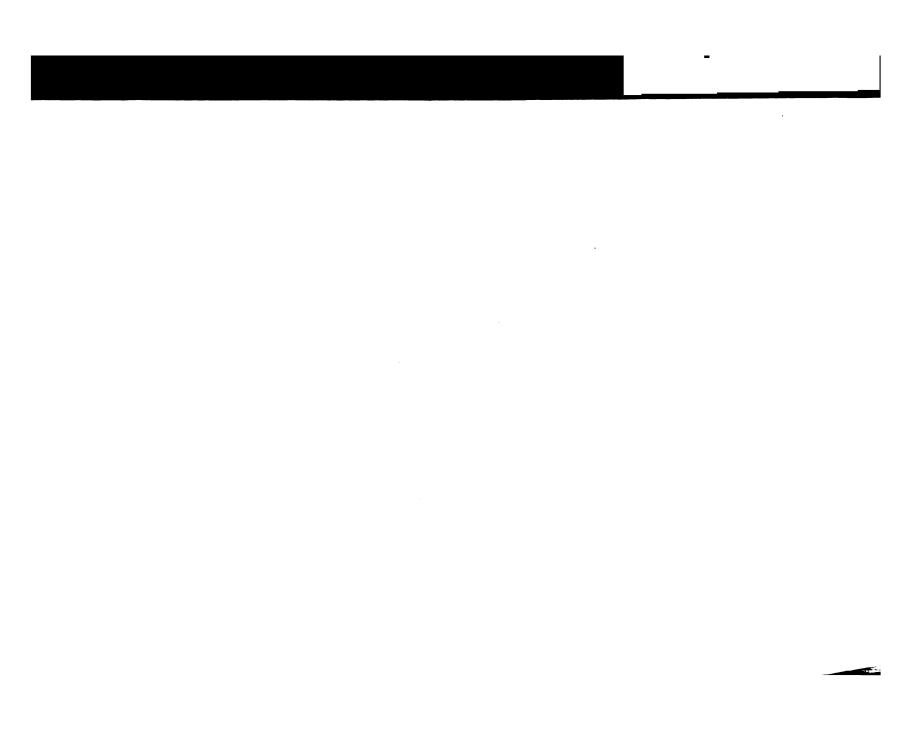
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# Songs of the Temple:

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# HYMN TUNES, CHANTS, SENTENCES, MOTETS, AND ANTHEMS.

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COMPOSED AND ARRANGED FOR THE USE OF

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BY

B. F. BAKER AND J. F. FARGO.

BOSTON:
LEE & SHEPARD.

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A. B. KIDDER'S MUSIC TYPOGRAPHY.

Ξ

# PREFACE.

In the composition of the Hymn Tunes in this work, the leading aim has been to give expression and force to the sentiment of the words, to embody in the music their corresponding, prevailing spirit, and to select a variety of hymns and metres to meet the demands of all religious occasions.

The principal object in the composition of the Anthems, Motets and Sentences has been to create and develop a devotional spirit, and to inspire religious thought and feeling; with this aim in view, such words have been adopted as are most appropriate to opening and closing service, — to Ordinations, Installations, Funerals, Thanksgivings, Christmas and Fast Days.

The "Theory of Musical Notation," contains a complete analysis of the principles, a knowledge of which will enable the singer to read music intelligently, while the Exercises are designed to educate the mind to the perception of Musical Form, and create a taste for pure and forcible harmony.

We entertain the hope that the "Songs of the Temple" may be instrumental in promoting a higher appreciation of the office of music in the sanctuary, and prove a worthy and an efficient advocate of the claims of Sacred Song on the consideration of an intelligent public.

THE EDITORS.

# FORMATION OF TONE.

Sound is the sensation produced by the vibration of the air, or some other medium with which the ear is in contact. There are three words used as describing the sensations produced on the auditory nerve, viz: Sound, Noise, and Tone. Sound is a general term, but Noise and Tone are specific terms. Noise is that kind of sound which results from irregular, interrupted, and confused vibrations, while Tone results from uniformly even uninterrupted vibrations. Tone, in the human voice, is produced by the exercise of the vocal organ, and other parts called into requisition, in accordance with the design of nature.

A well organized throatseems to be essential to the formation of tone; but a bad voice is oftener the result of neglect, or carelessness on the part of the singer or speaker, than the effect of organic difficulty. In a general sense, tone, or a good voice, must be taught by imitation, as are style in conversation, good manners, and the like.

In the early stages of vocal practice, the pupil should rid the voice of all pectoral, guttural, or nasal qualities, and until this be accomplished, all practice of scales and other exercises may not advance the student, but rather serve to confirm an exceptionable use of the voice.

The pupil should commence his practice by learning to inflate the chest by a single deep and silent inspiration, abstaining carefully from any sighing or sobbing sound, then allowing the breath to escape as slowly and gradually as possible; this should be repeated till the pupil can fill the lungs completely at one effort, and moreover till it come to be a matter of habit.

The learner must stand erectly, resting the weight of the body on both feet equally, and the head must be kept steadily in its proper position, inclining neither to the right nor left; in short, let the attitude be easy and graceful.

Let the tone be formed in the back part of the mouth, behind the veil of the palate, and let it issue unaccompanied by any wheezing, gurgling, or reedy sound. The mouth should be opened sufficiently wide to emit the tone freely, not however so wide as to distort the features. Avoid protruding the adjusting them so as to slightly expose particularly the upper teeth.

Ordinarily, huskmess and hoarseness result from an over issue of breath; hence the less amount of breath given to the voice, the more pure will be the tone.

The student should inflate the lungs and check the breath before commencing the tone. The tone must be approached with the slightest possible current of breath,— with certainty and firmness,— still avoiding abruptness. A seemingly natural and fitting position of the mouth must be secured before the tone commences; and no change should take place in the shape of the mouth during the prolongation of tone, that is, supposing the tone to be on one and the same vowel element. Neither should the general position of the mouth change when the tone is increased or diminished; for just in proportion as the mouth changes, so will also change the vowel elements. Hence it is recommended that the pupil form the tone on the following vowels, viz. A, long, as in fate; E, long; O, long; and A, as in far; all of which are single elements, demanding the same position of the mouth in their appreach, prolongation, and termination.

The tongue should lie unnerved in its proper place, neither drawn back nor elevated. The tone should be formed without causing any apparent effort, for it is probably true that when the voice is exercised in accordance with the design of nature, it is pure,—costing the singer but little effort, and thereby rendering the tones more grateful to the listener.

In the proper exercise of the voice, the breath contained in the lungs is compressed through the contraction of the muscles of the waist, and forced upward into the Chest, thereby giving a strong impulse to the current of air passing through the trachea. This may be illustrated in part by a pipe Organ, the waist serving as a bellows, the chest as a receiver, or wind chest, the trachea as a pipe, and the head as a reflector or sounding board.

Notwithstanding the many suggestions that may properly be made to the learner in his early stages of practice, it is important, and indeed necessary, to attain excellence in the use of the voice, and form a chaste and finished style in singing, that the pupil should be under the direct instruction of a competent master, who is himself a practical singer, and whose examples are fit models for imitation.

# CHAPTER FIRST.

The science of musical notation represents to the mind the physical characteristics or conditions of tones. That quality of a tone which is sometimes described by the words high and low, is defined by the word pitch, and with reference to that quality the first classifications of tones are made. There are three different classifications. The general name applied to each is SCALE. The specific names are the Major, Chromatic, and Minor scales. The Major Scale, of which the present chapter treats, is a classification of eight tones, whose relative pitch is prescribed and established by common consent. The numerical names by which these tones are designated from the lowest one, are one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and the syllabic names by which they are sung, are Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do. The word Interval is the technical name applied to the difference of pitch The interval from any tone of the major between any two tones. scale to the next above it is called a second. The intervals between one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, six and seven, which are alike great, are called major seconds, and those between three and four, and seven and eight, which are alike small, are called minor seconds.

# Diagram of the Scale.

Bight	Do
•	A Minor Second.
	A Major Second.
	2La.  A Major Second.
	OSol.  A Major Second.
	A Minor Second.  Mi.
	A Walan Gasan J
	A major Second.  Re. A Major Second. Do.

Note.—After having gained a good degree of facility in uttering the tones of the scale, should the teacher at this stage of the work exercise the pupils in beating time as they sing the scale from the diagram, he will promote their important interest, and render his own task less difficult.

#### The Staff.

Five horizontal, parallel lines constitute the STAFF, on which most of the musical signs are written. The general name of the lines and the spaces between the lines, is Degree. The staff contains nine degrees, viz.: five lines and four spaces. The degrees of the staff are enumerated, as are the tones of the scale, from the lowest upward. The capacity of the staff is extended by adding short lines above or below.

#### THE STAFF.

Mar No.	First line above. ————————————————————————————————————	
Fifth Hae.		Fourth space.
Third line		Second space
First line.	First space below.	First space.
	First line below. ————————————————————————————————————	

The literal names, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, are fixed upon the degrees of the staff by signs, technically called Clers. These clefs give the same literal names a different place upon the degrees of the staff. The clefs derive their designation from the letter whose place they fix on the staff, and from which the literal reckoning is made upward in alphabetic order, and downward by the inversion of that order. Thus, the G Clef.



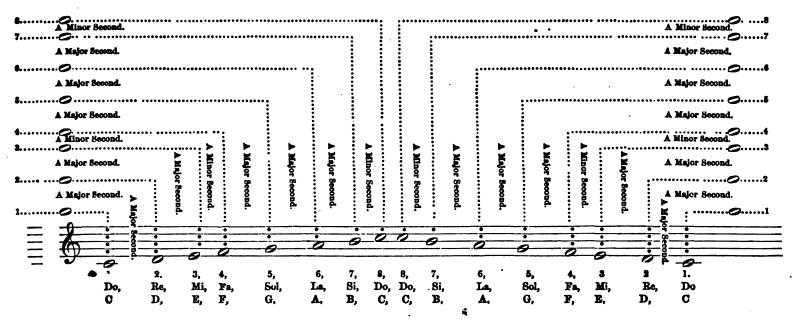
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The F Clef:

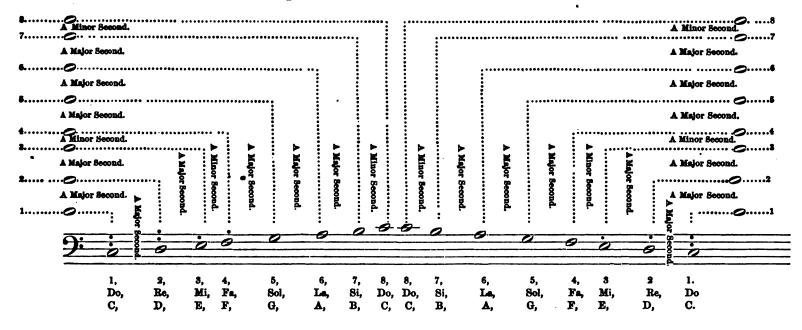


Nors.—The pitch of a tone is designated by the literal name of the degree of the staff on which the note representing the tone is written. For example, if a note be written on G, the pitch of the tone represented thereby is called G, irrespectively of any other quality that may be imputed to the tone. The clef, is, therefore, essential, for however complete the representation of a tone may be in other respects, in the absence of a clef the notes on the staff have no pitch assigned to them. The need of having two clefs is found in the fact, that the use of only one would incur the necessity of augmenting the staff by the use of short lines to such an extent as to embarrass the reader; whereas, the use of two clefs affords facility for representing the pitch of the tones called into requisition in vocal music, mainly on the staff.

## The Scale Represented on the Staff under the G Clef.



### The Scale Represented on the Staff under the F Clef.

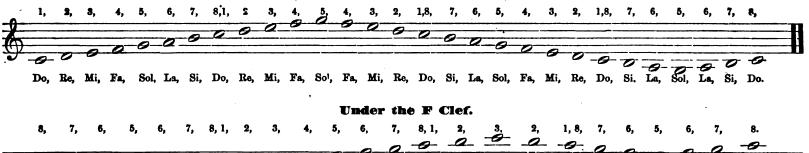


- Norm. — In singing the foregoing and following lessons in this chapter, the teacher will require his class to measure the length of the tones by Two, Three, Four, and Six beats to each tone of the scale, till facility and a good degree of accuracy are obtained in beating time.

The scale may be represented and sing an eighth higher or an eighth lower, in which case, "one" is regarded as eight in connection with tones below,

#### EXAMPLE 1.

# Under the G Clef.



9; 7, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 8, 7, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Do, Si, La, Sol, La, Si, Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, Re, Mi, Re, Do, Si, La, Sol, La, Si, Do.

Two parts. Two successions of notes may be written on one staff to be performed at the same time by one or more voices on a part.

Note. — The teacher will at this stage of the work, divide his class into two parts.

#### EXAMPLE 2.

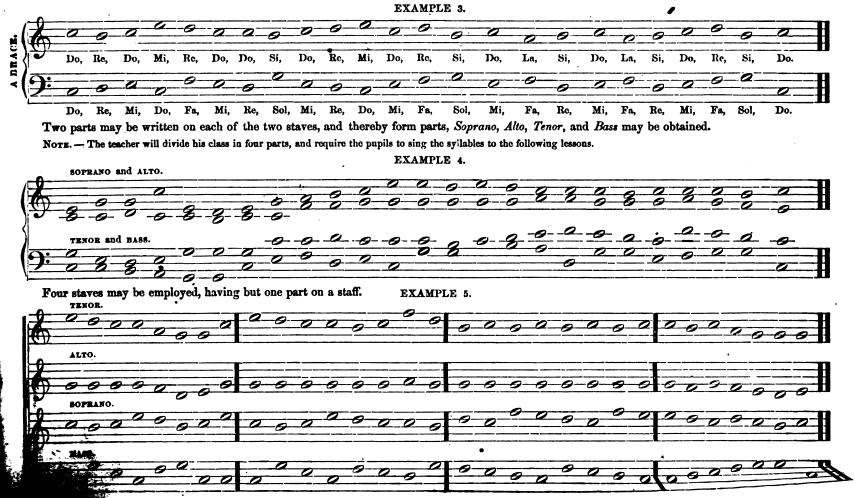
## Under the G Clef.



# Under the F Clef.

Do,	Si,	Do,	Re,	Mı,	Fa,	Mi,	Re,	Do,	<b>8</b> i,	Do,	Re,	Do,	Si,	Do,	Re,	Do,	Si,	Do,	Re,	Si,	Do.
0-	0	-0-	_a	0		-0-	_a_	-0-	0	-0-	_	-0-	0	0	_0_	-0-	0	-0-	_0_	0	0
$\Delta$ .						0				•										_0_	
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70																_0_					
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Do	Re	Mi,	Pa	Sol	T.a.	Sol.	Fe.	Mi	Re	Do	gi	T.e.	801	T.a.	Si.	Do.	Re.	Mi.	Fa.	Sol.	Do.

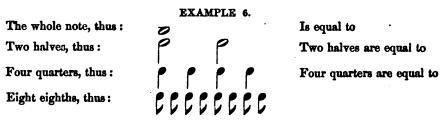
Two parts to be performed simultaneously, may be written one on each of two staves, tied together with a Brace.



# CHAPTER IL

#### Notes and Rests.

Notes represent tones; different kinds of notes indicate a difference in the relative length of tones. Rests represent silence. Each note has its corresponding Rest. The length of intervals of silence is indicated by different kinds of Rests. For example, a whole note, thus: , a whole rest, thus: . The former represents a tone of a given length, and the latter represents silence a corresponding length of time. The whole Note and Rest are the standards; representing the longest intervals of time, whether in tone or silence, and the special fractional names of the smaller denomination of notes and rests indicate their proportionate value to the standard note or rest.



Notes and their corresponding rests.





Norm. - The teacher will direct his class to sing the following lesson, and make two beats to a whole, and one to each half note.



Norn. - The teacher will direct his class to sing the following lesson, and make one beat to a quarter note, or its value.



# CHAPTER III.

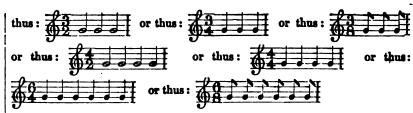
#### Measures.

Perpendicular lines across the staff are employed to divide music into aleasures, whose object is to indicate the accent. Every measure has Two, Three, Four, or Six counts or parts, and one or more accents. If it have two counts, the first is accented, and the second unaccented: if three counts, the first accented, the second and third counts are unaccented: if four counts, the first and third are accented, the second and fourth are unaccented: if it have six counts, the first and fourth are accented, and the second, third, fifth, and sixth counts are unaccented. If a measure have two accented counts, the first is the stronger, or two unaccented counts, the last is the weaker. (See note.)

Each count or part of a measure may be represented by any denomination of note or rest; the custom is, however, to represent it with either a half, quarter, or eighth note or rest.

The number of counts intended for each measure is indicated by the corresponding figure placed on the upper part of the staff next to the clef; if two, thus:

The denomination or kind of note or rest, by which each count is intended to be represented, is indicated by a figure corresponding to its fractional name, placed on the lower part of the staff next to the clef, under that indicating the number or thus:



Norz.—The object of measures, rhythmical divisions, is to obviate that monotony in the force of tones which would arise from the absence of accentuation, and a still greater variety in the degree of force of tone is afforded by different kinds of measures, each having its peculiar, characteristic accent. The degrees of force as indicated by the different kinds of measure may be described thus:

Double measure. Loud, Soft.

Triple measure. Loud, Soft, Softer.

Quadruple measure. Loud, Soft, Less loud, Softer.

Sextuple measure. Loud, Soft, Softer, Less loud, Softer, Softest.

Beating time is a mode of measuring the length of tone as represented by notes, or intervals of silence as represented by rests. The custom is to make one motion of the hand to each count in a measure, thus: if a measure have two counts, the beats are, a downward motion of the hand to the first count in the measure, and an upward motion to the second count, and these motions are repeated to each measure. If a measure have three counts the beats are thus: Down, Left. Up; if four, Down, Left, Right, Up; and if six counts, Down, Down, Left, Right, Up, Up.

NOTE. — The teacher will caution his pupils against indulging extended motions of the hand in beating time, as a more prescribed motion, will secure greater accuracy in the measurement of time.











A Dot after a note or rest, thus: o or thus: - adds one half to its original value. Such notes are called dotted whole and half notes, and dotted whole and half rests, etc.

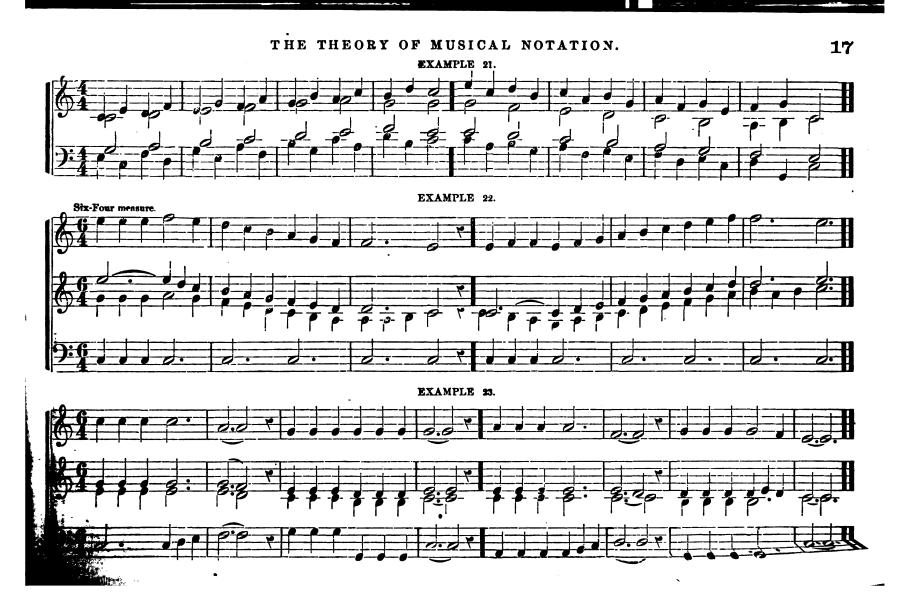


NOTE.—The teacher will instruct his class by precept as well as example to sing these lessons in a smooth, even, connected manner, and also, to carefully regard the Intendition, Time, and Accent, and the Articulation, in the utterance of the syl ables.



When two notes having the same pitch are tied together they represent but one tone, and in case the second of the two notes thus tied be on the strong part of the measure, the accent which would otherwise belong to it, is transferred, to the first.

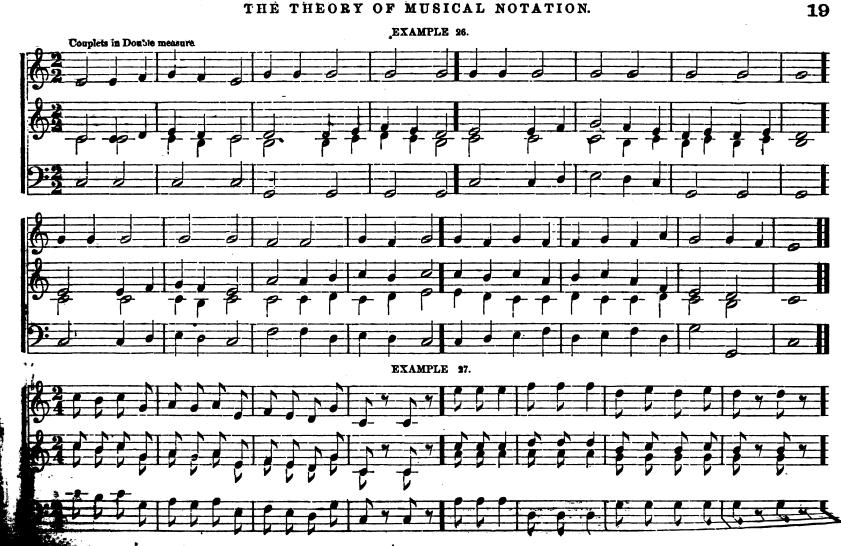


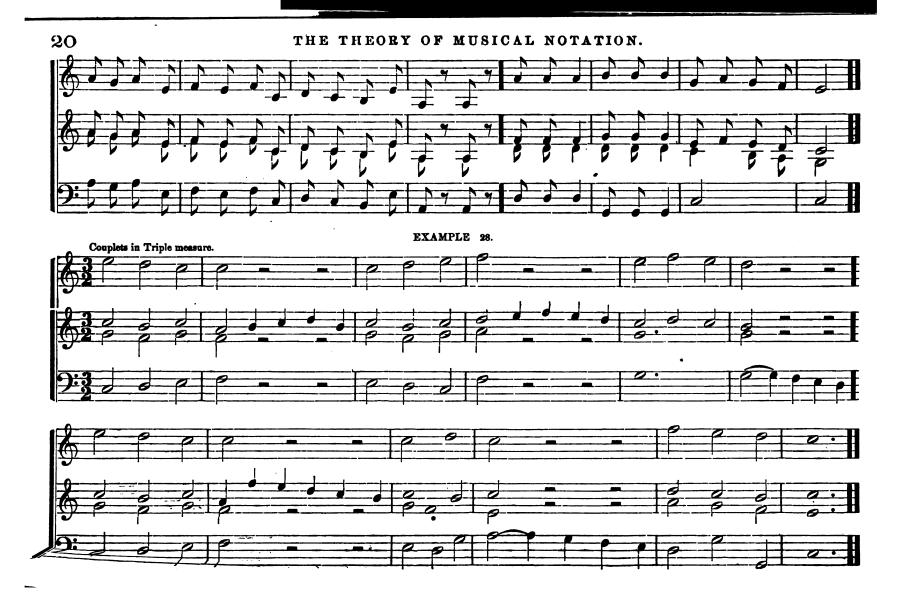




When the Time of six part measure is quick or moderately so, it is measured with two instead of six beats, making three counts to each beat. Each count of a measure may be represented by a COUPLET, a group of two notes of equal value, thus:







EXAMPLE 29.

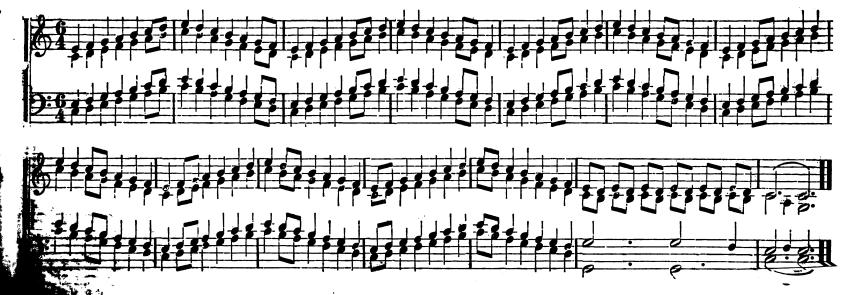




# EXAMPLE 33.



# EXAMPLE 34.

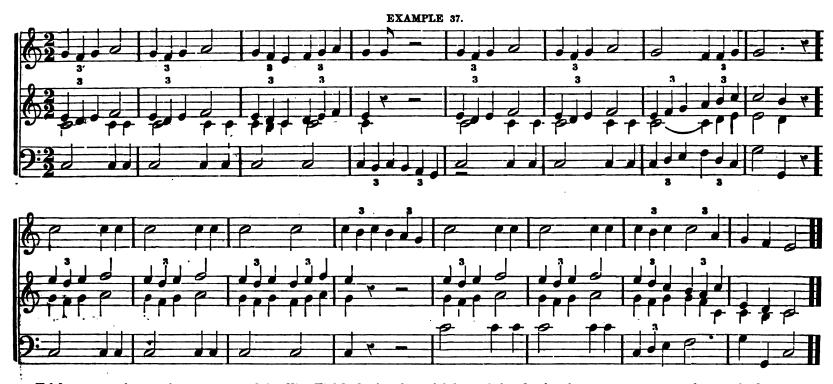


Examples Nos. 34 and 35 should be sung in very slow time, making one beat to a count, till accuracy and ease are attained: then the class may sing them more quickly, making but two beats in a measure.



- A Couplet is a group of two notes of equal length; a Triplet, a group of three; a Quartolet, a group of four; a Quintolet, of five; and a Sextolet, of six.
- \*\* A TRIFLET is indicated by a figure three placed over or under the group, the value of the three notes of which, is reduced to that of two of the same denomination of note.





Triple measure is sometimes represented by Nine-Eighths, having three eighths or their value in other notes or rests to each count in the measure,



Counts, Beats, and Accent are the same in Nine-Eight as in Triple measure, but the effect is that of a triplet to each counts.

QUADRUPLE measure may be indicated by the Figures Twelve-Eight, in which case, the Counts, Beats, and Accents are the same, while the effect is that of a triplet to each count.



The QUARTOLET is a group of four equal notes, whose value is reduced to that of three of the same denomination of notes. It is indicated by the figure four placed over or under the group.



# CHAPTER III.

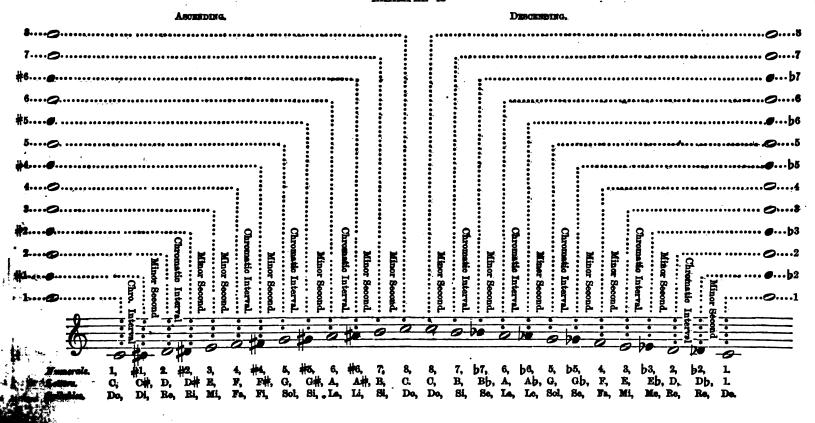
#### The Chromatic Scale.

The major seconds of the scale admit of intermediate, available tones. The notes representing these intermediate tones may be written on the degree with the higher or the lower of the two notes, between which, the major second occurs. The minor seconds are indivisible intervals.

The Chromatic Scale calls into requisition all the available tones between and inclusive of One and Right of the major scale. A sharp, thus: # is placed before a note whose pitch represents the next available tone above that which it would otherwise represent. A Flat, thus: 2 is placed before a represent the next available tone below that which it would otherwise represent.

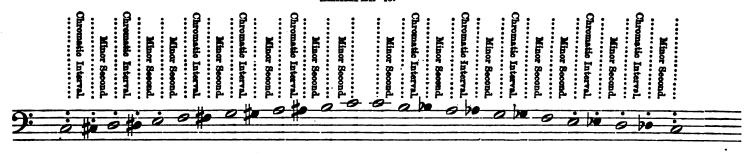
## The Chromatic Scale Illustrated and Bepresented on the Staff.

#### EXAMPLE 42



#### The Chromatic Scale under the F Clef.

#### EXAMPLE 43.



Numerala. 1, #1, 2, #2, 3, 4, #4, 5, #5, 6, #6, 7, 8, 8, 7, b7, 6, b6, 5, b5, 4, 3, b3, 2, b2, 1.

Lettera. C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, G, G#, A, A#, B, C. C, B, Bb, A, Ab, G, Gb, F, E, Eb, D, Db, C.

Syllables. Do, Di, Re, Ri, Mi, Fa, Fi, Sol, Si, La, Li, Si, Do, Do, Si, Se, La, Le, Sol, Se, Fa, Mi, Me, Re, Re, Do

Norm.—A Chromatic interval is represented by two notes on the same degree, and a Second by two notes on adjoining degrees. The chromatic interval and the minor second may seem to be intervals of the same magnitude, but inasmuch as the notes forming the intervals sustain a different relation to each other, it is important to give to each interval a name appropriate to that relation.

#### EXAMPLE 44.



A Nasonar, thus: I restores the original pitch of a note before which it is placed.

#### EXAMPLE 45.

# WESTON. L. M.



#### EXAMPLE 46.

# ALTON. L. M.



#### EXAMPLE 47.



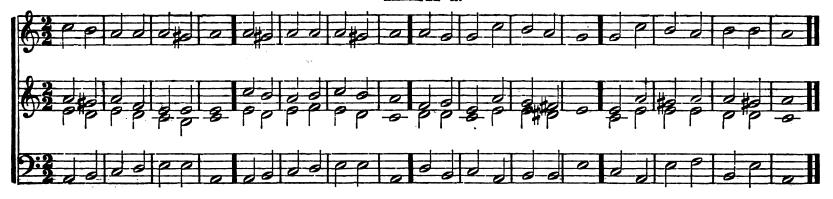
A Sharp, Flat or Natural before a note extends its influence only through the measure, except when it is placed before the last note in the measure, and the first note in the next measure, is on the same degree with the note before which the sharp, flat, or natural is placed.

The MINOR SCALE is a classification of Eight tones, the order and names of whose seconds are as follows: From One to two, a Major second; from two to three, a Minor, from three to four, Major, from four to five, Major, from five to six, Minor; from six to seven, Augmented; and from seven to eight, a Minor second. The intervals are the same between the same numerals, ascending and descending. To one and eight, the first and last tones of the Minor scale is applied the syllable La, from which the syllables succeed each other just as they do in the Major scale, save that the seventh of the Minor scale is called Si.

EXAMPLE 48.



# EXAMPLE 49.



#### EXAMPLE 50.



Actio, Thus: over or under two or more notes implies that the accent must be given to the first of the several notes only, and that all of them several notes only, and that all of them several notes only, and that all of them



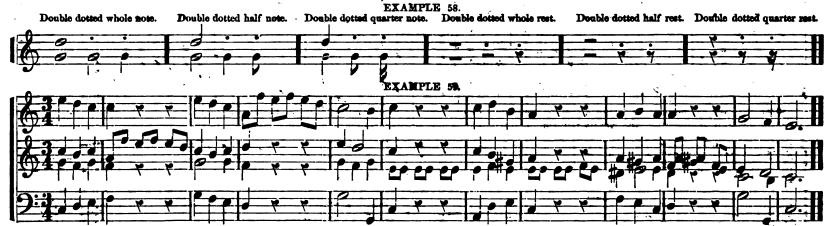
Note. The last four examples may be dwe't on til the ear can appreciate the relation between the different tones and chords, and the learner must not lose sight of the importance of educating the hearing faculty, as well as that to producing tones.





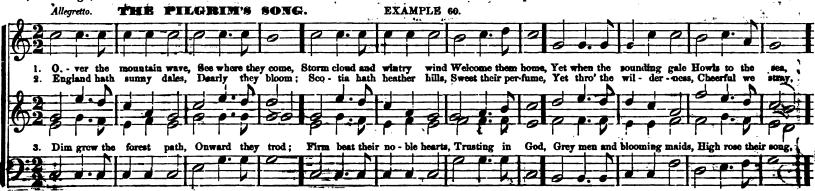


The dots after the first and before the second double bars, in Examples 57, imply that the music between should be sung twice. They are called a REPEAT. The second of two dots after a note or rest, adds one half of the value of the first dot to the note or rest.



The allowing words, when over or under notes, indicate the degree of force to be given to the tones; Piano, or P., implies a soft tene; Piano, or P., wery soft; Mezzo, or M., medium force; Mezzo Piano, or M.P., moderately soft; Mezzo Forte, or M.F., moderately loud; Forte, or F. loud; Fortissimo, or F. F., very loud. A gradual increase of tone by the word Crescendo, or Cres., or the sign; a gradual decrease by Diminuendo, or Dim, or by the sign; a gradual increase followed by a gradual decrease by the word Swell, or the sign.

The word Forzando, its abbreviation, Fz., or the sign, thus: indicates that the tone should be delivered with a sudden and forcible emphasis.



36



# CHAPTER IV.

#### The Transposition of the Scale.

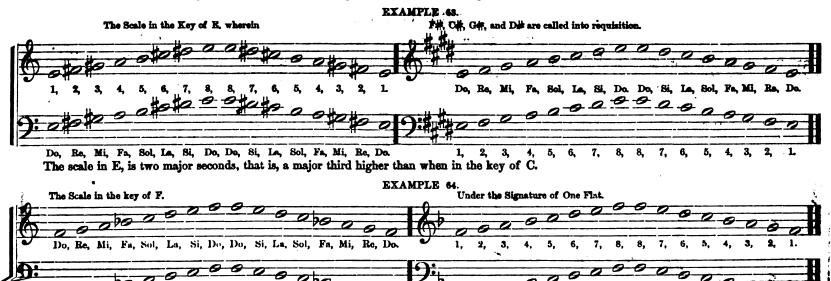
The Key of the scale is the letter on which the first note of it is written. The syllable Do, is always applied to One, the key-note of the Major, and the syllable Lo to One, the key-note of the Minor Scale. When the first note of the major scale is written on any other letter than C, it is transposed into the key of that letter, and the individual tones of the scale are just as much higher or lower as the new key-note is above or below the letter C. The Numerals and Syllables change their places on the staff, but the letters remaining as fixed by the clef. The only change that takes place in the that of pitch, the original order and kind of seconds is effected by the means of Sharps and Flats. The sign for the key-note, or Signature, is number of sharps or flats necessary to effect the order of the seconds of the scale, reckoning from that key-note. It is written on the staff next to the clef.



The Sign, or Signature for the scale in the key of D, is the two sharps called into requisition, on F, and C, placed next to the clef on their respective letters, thus:



Not only are the notes on the individual degree with the sharp in the signature effected, but every note higher or lower on any degree having the same is literal name. The scale in the key of D, is a major second higher than when in the key of C.

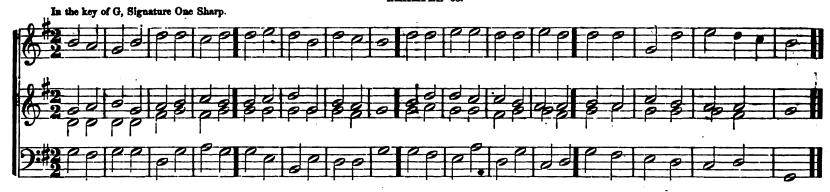


Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, Do, Si, La, Sol, Fn, Mi, Be, Do.



taking those keys in order that call into requisition the smallest number of flats and sharps.

#### EXAMPLE 68.



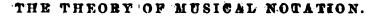
The Minor scale under the signature of one sharp begins on E, and D, the seventh of the scale is made sharp by an accidental, to produce the augmented second between Six and Seven, and the Minor second between Seven and Eight of the scale.

The Minor scale in the key of E, and the Major scale in the key of G, are used in common with each other under the same signature, the former is therefore said to be the relative Minor of the latter Major key.

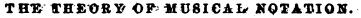
#### EXAMPLE 69.







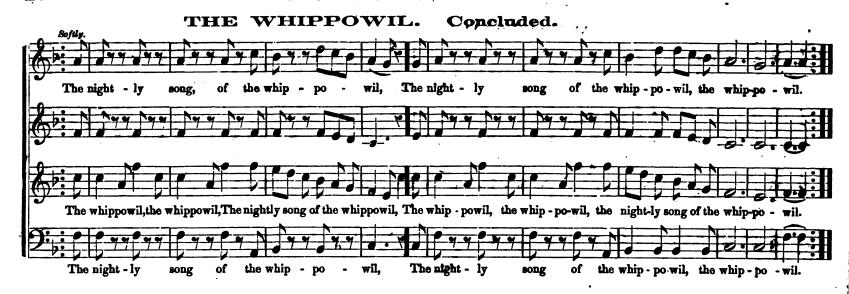












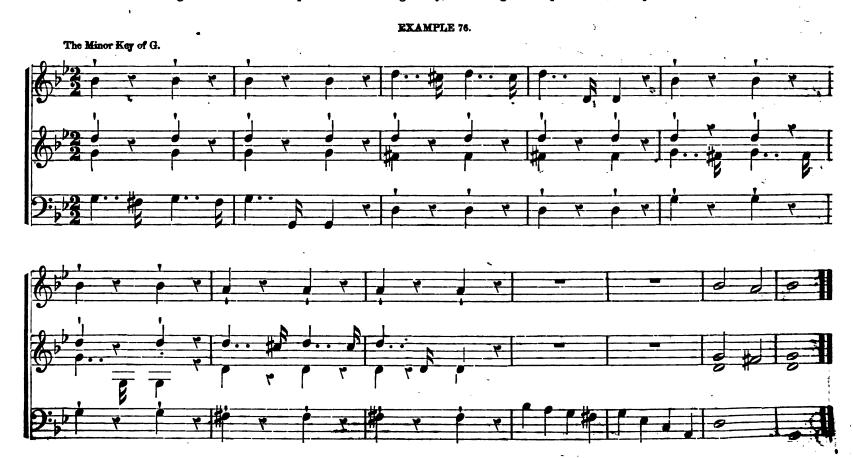
#### EXAMPLE 73.





A Hold, thus: implies that more time must be given to the tone or silence represented by the note or rest over which it is placed. As a general rule the value of the note or rest is double.

The small notes in the eighth measure of Example 75 should be sung slowly, and beating time suspended till the subject is resumed in the next measure.



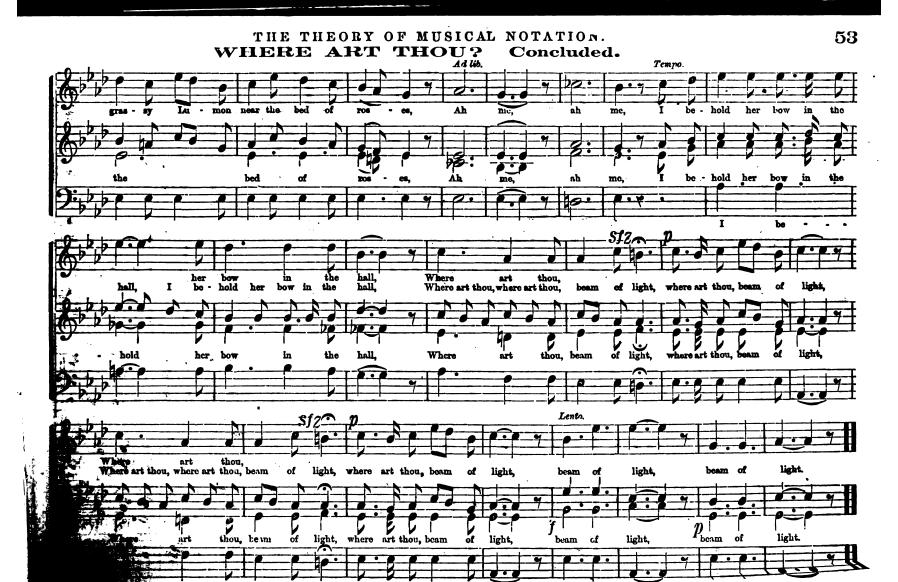
# GOOD NIGHT.















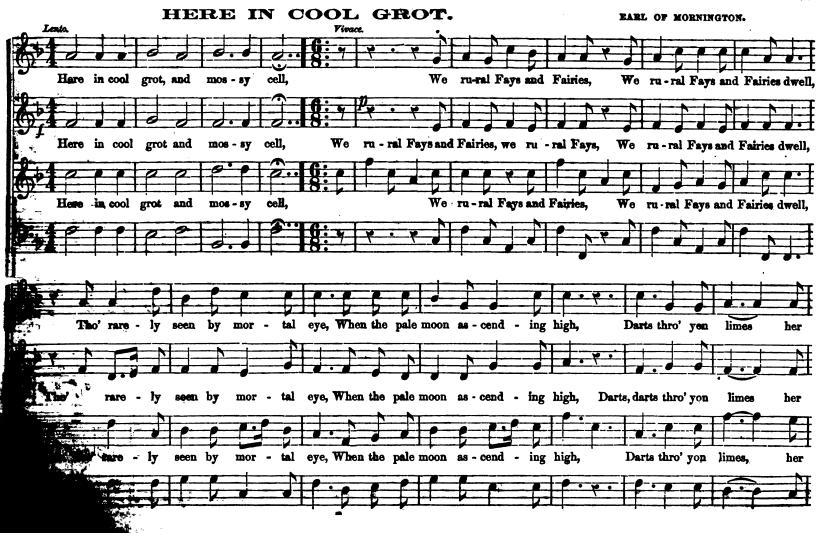


EXAMPLE 81.

## GALLANT AND GAILY.







## HERE IN COOL GROT. Continued.



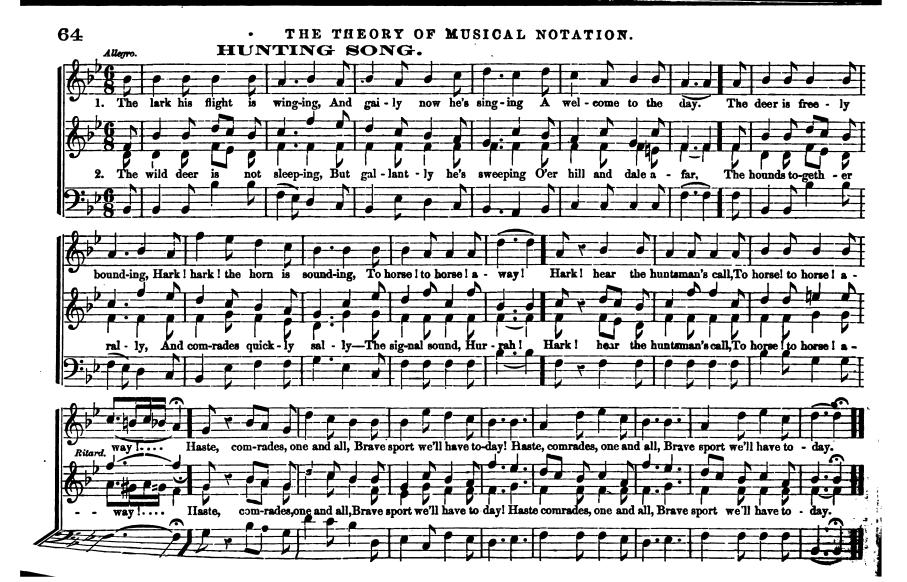
# HERE IN COOL GROT. Continued.



# HERE IN COOL GROT. Concluded.







# DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

with, according, to, &c; as a tempo, in time, presto, quite fast, but not hurried. a 4 voce, for four voices.

moving faster and faster.

flats, and naturals, when they occur not as the be performed an octave lower. signature (see Superduce) of a piece of music, but only before some particular note or notes.

ACCOMPANIMENT (Italian, Accompagnitmento); a term generally applied to the part another, or others performed by voices.

ACCOMPANIMENT AD LIBITUM, an accompaniment that may be used or omitted at pleasure, in contradistinction to obliquio; an accompaniment that cannot be omitted.

Apagio. Slowly: used to denote a movement faster than lurgo, but slower than lento; Aduate movements should generally be performed in a gentle, calm manner.

ADECISSINO. The superlative of Adeque, very slow, soft, and subdued.

Angelo Assat. Nearly synonymous with the above.

AD LIBITUM, OF AD LIB. At pleasure, secording to one's choice, used with reference to the time of a movement.

Assisted to. With deep feeling and

Larrato. Indicates a hurried, disturbed of performance.

ALL, ALLA, ALLE, ALLO; Different the same style of delivery. forming the Italian preposition A, combined the state of the Italian preposition A, combined the state of the Turce, in the Turkish style, Alla Cap.

Areacaci. Quickly; it a'so generally indegree of joyfulness, cheerfulness, tion. The superlative, Allegrissium, these characteristics should be writed limitative, Allegretto, de-The initial dipyous movement. The string of the Greek word Anthems, which they at a kind of common dance, to which they at the same time sung.

Antiphonal. Music performed responsively, one part being sung by a solo or semi chorus, and answered in the same manner.

A Placere. See ad libitum.

APPASSIONATO, or CON PASSIONE. In a

A. An Italian preposition, meaning to, in, nor; Allegro ma non troppo, and Allegro ma non; highly impassioned manner, indicative of

ALL' OTTAVA. On the octave. When ACCELLEBANDO. Hastening the time, written over notes it means that they should be played or sung an octave higher than writ-ACCIDENTAL, is a term applied to sharps, ten, and when under notes, that they should

> ALL' SEGNO. To the sign; this directs the performer to return to the sign (:8, or §,) and repeat from that.

performed by instruments in connection with chant, so named from its in enter St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, who lived A. D. 340 piano assai, very solt; presso assai, very quick.

—393. Adagio Assai. Very slow and subdued.

ANDANTE. This term refers not only to a moderate, measured movement, but includes the mode of delivery. Alone, it indicates a gentle, calm, peaceful expression, and a movement neither so fast as Albegro, or as slow as Adagio, but one midway between them. It is very often combined with other words, as Andunte Affetuoro, (see Affetuoso.) Andunte Diroto, with great religious feeling, with penitential and reverential emotion; Audunte Cantabile, is a smoothly, flowing, melodious manner.

ANDANTINO, the diminutive of Andante. It is yet a disputed point whether the word denotes a quicker or s'ower movement than And onte, and it is used by consposers in both simple reflections, expressed in a few verses. senses: in this book, it indicates always a quicker movement than Andaute, but with

ANIMATO, or CON ANIMA, indicates a bold. vigorous manner of performance.

ANTHEM. A secred composition, for any number of voices, the words of which are most frequently taken from the Psalms. There are several kinds of anthems, such as the verse anthem for solo voices, the solo unthem for one voice only, and the full anthem for voices and instruments together; this term is derived from the Greek word Anthema, which meant

much more fervid emotion than .1//ctnoso.

APPOGGIATURA. Commonly applied to an ornamental fore-note which forms no part of the har-mony, and is usually written in a small form, thus:

ARDITO. With spirit and energy.

ARIOSO. In a light, airly, gay manner. Assat. An Italian adverb, meaning resy AMBROSIAN CHANT. A peculiar kind of in a high degree. It occurs connected with and qualifying very many musical terms as

> A TEMPO. In time, used when the regular beat has been interrupted by an ail lib; or ritard, (see ritard,) to indicate that the regular movement shou'd be resumed.

A TEMPO GIUSTO. In very strict and steady time.

A TEMPO ORDINARIO. Synonymous with Moderato, which see

A Due, for two voices: A Tre, for three voices; A QUATTRO, for four voices, &c.

ATTACCA. A term used at the end of a movement, to show that the next movement should be immediately commenced, without stopping at all between the two.

BALLAD. A little lyric story, or a few each of which is sung to the same tune.

BARITONO OF BARYTONE. That kind of voice which lays midway between Bass and

Basso, or Bass. The name of the lowest part in harmony.

BENE PLACITO. Indicates that the performer is at liberty to embellish and ornament the text at pleasure.

Breve. Means a note, formerly used, but now almost obsolete. It literally means short, and was used in contradistinction to another note called Longa. The Breve is twice as long as the note now called a whole note, and is written as follows.

9 9 0 D

ALLA BREVE measure is that measure whose parts consist of breves; it is now wholly disused. The expression ALLA BREVE is also sometimes used, and denotes a pretty rapid movement, nearly synonymous with A Carnella.

BRIO. Spirit, vivacity, animation.

Burro. An Italian adjective, meaning Comic, sportive, facetions, &c.

CADENZA, OF CADENCE. Sometimes means an ornamental passage occasionally introduced by performers at the end of a piece of music; again it is used as synonymous with the word full, particularly by the French: but the more proper and technical meaning, is, every harmonic progression where after a dominant seventh, or also the harmony of the subdominant follows the tonic harmony. In the first case it is called the authentic, and in the second, the plagal cadence.

CALANDO. Gradually becoming softer and

CANTABILE. Designates a moderate movement, and a simple, unaffected style of performance.

CANTATA. A kind of composition invented by Barbara Strozzi, a Venetian lady in the seventeenth century. It generally consists of two or even three melodies, interspersed with recitative.

CANTATRICE. A female vocalist.

CANTO. Literally a song used as synonymous with melody.

CANTO FIRMO. A kind of composition where all the notes are of the same length. and the melody very simple.

CAPPELLA. The phrase Alla Cappella was formerly used to signify a vocal performance without the aid of instruments; but now has reference to the movement, and indicates a considerable degree of rapidity.

CAPRICCIO. A term applied to every species of composition, written rather according to the whim of the composer, than the strict laws of unity of effect.

CAPRICE. Same as above. A CAPRICE. Synonymous with ad lib, which see.

CAVATINA. A word used to designate a song consisting of a single movement, sometimes inserted in, or affixed to a recitative.

CHANT. A very simple harmonized melody, to which are sung portions of the Sections

#### DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

though not in measure. There are several: unharmonised melody; the Ambrosian chant, a convenient grade of time, the Gregorian chant, &c.

signify than, as pin che lento, more than slow,

that is, slower than lento, &c.

CHOIR. This word has various significations, as follows. 1. The enclosed portion of a Cathedral, appropriated to the colobration of Divine Worship. 2. That part of the church appropriated to the singers, and lastly, the more general use of the word, any collection

of singers.

CHORAL. A word derived from the Greek Choros, meaning originally a dance, afterwards a dance accompanied by singing, and finally a company of singers alone, Choral, as an adjective, means that which relates to a choir, as a choral hymn; as a substansive, it is used to designate a species of music, of a peculiarly grave and solemn character, generally moving in notes of equal length. The phrase Choral music refers to music written in choral style, which should always be performed in a slow and dignified manner, without however drawling the words, or dragging the time; this term also means music in parts, in distinction from solo or verse music.

CHORD. A term applied to any simultaneous combination of tones whatever.

CHORUS. From the Greek Choros. (see choral) This word means 1st, a collection of singers, and 2nd, music written in several parts, is frequently abbreviated thus, D. C. each one of which is to be sung by a number of voices; the word is also used to distinguish such a piece of music from a solo, duet, trio or isters, who are called Cantoris. quartett. Semichorus means a small chorus.

CHROMATIC. Is the name of an interval represented on one and the same degree of the staff by the means of either a flat, sharp or natural.

CODA. Literally a tail. When a piece of music consists of several portions which are to be repeated, and is not of itself brought to a satisfactory close, it is usual to append a distinct portion, called the Coda, which serves to finish the piece in a complete manner.
Col, Coll, Colla. The Italian preposition

con, (with,) combined with the definite article, | in the strength of the tones. See Elements. meaning with the; as Col arco, with the bow

Colla voce, with the voice.

Comopo, or Commopo. Used to indicate kinds of chants; as the Plain Chant, a simple that a piece of music should be performed in

CON, CO, COLLO. (See Col, Col!, &c.) CHS. An Italian word, sometimes used to Means with, with the, used in a great variety of gnify than, as pin the lento, more than slow, connections, as con fuoco, with vehemence: col basso, with the bass; con gli strumenti, with the instruments, &c.

CONCENTO. Union of voices and instru-

CONDUCTOR A term applied to one who has the general superintendence of a perform-

CORO. The Italian word for chorus.

COUNTERPOINT. A word of very extensive signification, applied not only to several distinct classes of composition in two or more parts, but also to every possible variety of harmony; the most general meaning is harmony, in all its different forms.

CRESCEND ). Abbreviated CRES, CR. A gradual increasing strength of sound. The

sign for crescendo is

DA, DA', DAL, DALLA, DALLE, DALLO. Da is an Italian preposition meaning from, or of; combined with the definite article as above, it means from the, or of the; as Du Capo, from the beginning; dul seque, from the sign.

DA CAPO; From the beginning. A term used at the end of a piece of music, to direct the performer to commence the piece again, and go to the point marked Fine, cul. This phrase

DECANI. a term used to distinguish the vocal priests of a Cathedral from the lay chor-

DECLAMANDO. In a speaking, rather than merely singing style..

Decrescendo. Synonymous with Diminuendo, which see.

DELICATO, DELICATAMENTE, CON DEL-ICATEZZA; these all indicate a tasteful and delicate mode of performance.

DESCANT, or DISCANT. A musical composition in parts.

DIMINUENDO, implies a gradual diminution

Di Molto. An Italian phrase, meaning very, much; as affetuoso di molto, with great feel-Comm. As; come prima, as at first; come ing; allegro di molto, exceedingly quick and

DIRGE. A musical composition for funeral occasions.

DISCORD, DISSONANCE; a combination of tones, which being heard disconnectedly, sound disagreeably.

Divoto. Devoutly, expressive of religious emotion.

DOLCE. With a soft, delicate expression; the superlative dolcissimo, is frequently found synonymous with doler, are the less used words dolcemente and dolcezza.

DOLENTE, DOLOROSO, CON DUOLO, CON DOLORE: with an expression of pain and distress. D. S., the abbreviation of dal segue, which

DUETTO, or DUETT. A piece of music for two voices, whether with or without accoun-

paniment.

DYNAMICS. From the Greek Dunamis. This word is used to a limited extent as applied to force; but from its derivation more properly means the Theory of Power, the moving principle.—The use of the term as applied to force, had its origin either in the want of knowledge of the real meaning of the great energy and fury. word, or of a clear sense of the idea to be conveved.

E, before a vowel ED. An Italian conjunction meaning and.

ELEGANTE, ELEGANTAMENTE, CON ELE-

GANZA. With grace. ELEGY. (Italian ELEGIA.) A vocal composition of a plaintive or mournful character.

ENC. RE. A French adverb, meaning again. This has been for a long time used at musical performance, in calling for a repetition of a peculiarly striking or pleasing performance.

ENERGICO. With vigor: with energy. Expressivo, or Con Espressions- With expression; paying great attention to the dynamic and other signs which may occur.

Expression; such a performance as gives to music some designed, specific character, and makes it the powerfully expressive language of the soul. The dynamic signs, the riturd, and various Italian adjectives are collectively termed marks of expression.

FANTASIA. Synonymous, or nearly so with Capriccio, which see.

FEROCK. This word denotes a wild, fierce, mode of performance.

FIERAMENTE; Boldly, full of vigor and

FINALE; The close of a piece; as the finale of a symphony, or of an oratorio.

FINE; The end. A word generally used in the case of a da capo or dal somo, to indicate clearly where the piece closes.

FLEBILE. Mourafully, synonymous with Lagrimoso.

FORTE. Loud: FORTISSIMO, superlative. very loud, abbreviated f, and ff.

FORZA. Forre, power. Con tutta la forza, as loud as possible.

FORZANDO OF RINFORZANDO, FORZATO or RINFORZATO. A very sudden increase of force, abbreviated fz, r/z, or >.

FUGUE, Italian FUGOA. A particular species of musical composition, where one part leads off, and seems to fly (hence its name) from the others, which pursue at certain distances, and according to certain rules.

FURIOSO, CON FUOCO, FURIBONDO, with

GIOCHEVOLE, GIOCHEVOLMENTE, GIOC-OBAMENTE, GIOCOLOAMENTE, GIOCOSO GIU-CANTE, GIUCHEVOLE; all mean lightly, sportively, quily.

GIUSTO; Just, exact. A term used by composers in cases where they consider a steady and even performance especially important; also after a tempo rubato, which see.

GLEE. A species of composition in three or more parts, almost exclusively confined to England.

GLISSANDO. A gliding from one note to the next.

GLORIFICATION. Vocal adoration and praise of the Supreme Being.

GRANDIOSO. In an elevated style.

GRAVE. This word when prefixed to a: piece of music, indicates a very slow morement, with a peculiarly solemn and dignified. method of performance.

GRAZIOSO, CON GRAZIA. Gracefully, and elegenice.

H. The letter used by the Germ denote our B natural; with them B is all understood to be B 5.

# 'DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

HARMONY. Any simultaneous combination of tones, whether a single chord, or a suceession of chords; also used to denote the knowledge of the laws which regulate the succession of chords.

HYMN. This word originally meant any poem or song, but the use of the word has long been confined to short lyric poems for sacred purposes.

IMPETUOSO, CON IMPETO; boisterously, misily.

INNOCENTE, INNOCENTAMENTE; this word indicates a simple, artless style of perform-

INTERLUDE. Any short intermediate instrumental performance.

INTERVAL. Is the name of a difference of pitch existing between two tones,

LAGRIMOSO, LAGRIMANDO: indicates a sad, melancholy style.

LAMENTABILE, LAMENTOSO; nearly synonvinous with the above.

LAMENTAVOLE; plaintive, complaining.

LANGUENDO, LANGUENTE, LANGUE-MESTS: languishing, pining.

LARGO. This word designates the slowest erade of time; the diminutive, larghetto, indicates a movement between adagio and lurgo. Legaro: Very closely connected, joined assai, as molto rivare, very lively.

with electicity.

Legranso, or Lo Stesso. The same, as Pistone tempo, the same movement.

Linguist. This word denotes a slow and, expression.

meande, Lussinghiero; in a flat-

A term applied to poetry intended A terms.

Italian word meaning but, as Al-Inputo, quick, but not too quick. With dignity, with gravity; ith this is the phrase Con Maesa. This word denotes a very on to the extremest degree of Exponymous with this are

MARCATO. In a distinct, prominent manner.

Mass. (Latin missa, Italian messa, German messe.) The service of celebrating the Lord's Supper in the Catholic Church; used also to denote the appropriate music for such an occasion.

MELODY. A regular and agreeable succession of tones, conveying some impression to the mind, either of joy or grief, agitation or calmness, &c, &c.

MENO. An Italian adverb, meaning less: it is used to qualify many of the adjectives, thus meno allegro, less quick, meno forte, less loud, meno vivace, with less energy.

MEZZO. Feminine mezza, moderately: thus mezzo forte, moderately loud, mezzo piano, moderately soft, abbreviated mf; mp.

MEZZA DI VOCE. A phrase, literally signifying the middle of the voice, used to express a medium degree of force.

MODERATO. Is used as a designation of the movement, and is thus often combined with other words, as Allegro Moderato; moderately fast.

MODULATION. A change of key in a piece of music.

MOLTO. Very much; synonymous with

Mosso. An Italian word, meaning motion. Mosso. An Italian word, meaning motion.

It is used to denote a quickened grade of time, when it is combined with the adverb piu, thus piu mosso, quicker.

MOTETT. A sacred composition in parts; the words generally taken from the Scriptures.

MOTO. Usually denotes an increase of movement, as Andunte con moto, in the same style as Andante, but a little faster : Con piu moto, faster.

MOVEMENT. Musical progression in general. NEL, NELL', NELLA, NELLO. Compounds of the Italian definite article and the preposition in, meaning in the; as Nello stesso tempo, in the same time.

Non. This is both a Latin and Italian adverb, meaning not, as non troppo allegro, not too fast.

O, OD, OSIA. Italian conjunction meantrendo, perdendosi, and ing or; as Soprano od alto, the Soprano or alto, Oboe osia clarinetto, hauthoy or clarines.

intended effect of the piece.

ORATORIO. A Sacred Musical Drama. consisting of solos, duetts, trios, quartets and choruses.

ORCHESTRA. Means 1st, the space appropriated to the choir and instrumental performers, and 2d, the band of instrumental musicians themselves.

ORDINARIO. In the usual manner. Tempo Ordinario, in a moderate degree of time.

OTTAVA ALT. An octave above. OTTAVA Bassa. An octave below

OVERTURE. An introductory symphony to a musical drama.

P. The abbreviation of the word piano, soft. PASTORALE. A peculiar movement in 6-8 measure.

PATETICO. Pathetic, expressive of sad emotions.

Per. A Latin and Italian preposition, meaning by, through, for : as Sonata per il violino, a Sonata for the violin; della voce, for the voice.

PERDENDOSI. Means literally wusting away; synonymous with morendo, mancando,

PESANTE. Indicates that the notes are to be delivered in an emphatic, distinct manner. PIACERE, and A PIACIMENTO. See ad

libitum. PIANO. Superlative piunissimo, abbreviated P, and PP, soft and very soft.

Pieroso. Denotes a connected, slow and carefully accented mode of performance.

PITCH. Is that attribute of a tone by which its place as to high or low is defined. PIU. An Italian adverb, signifying more. It is used in connection with other words, as

piu forte, louder; piu allegro, quicker. Poco. An Italian adjective, signifying a little; as un poco piu allegro, a little faster, crescendo poco a poco, increasing little by little, or very gradually.

POMPOSO. With majesty, and dignity.

PORTAMENTO DI VOCE. Literally means a carrying of the voice; technically denotes the melting of one tone into another, in an extremely close and connected manner.

OBLIGATO. A part indispensable to the [ to possibile, as loud as possible, presto quanto possibile, as fast as possible.

PRECHIERA. Italian for a proper.

PRESTO. An Italian word, signifying the quickest time used in music.

PRIME. A Prime is indicated by two notes on the same degree of the staff. A prime is PERFECT when the pitch of the two notes is alike, and AUGMENTED when the pitch of the second note is above that of the first.

PRIMO. Feminine PRIMA; the first, or most important, as Primo Violino, Prima Basso, Primo Volta, the first time, &c.

QUARTETT: a composition in four parts. or for four voices.

QUASI; as if, nearly, like; as Andunte Quasi Allegretto, &c.

QUINTETT; a piece of music in five parts. or for five voices.

RALLENTANDO, LENTANDO, OF SLENTAN-DO; ritarding the time, gradually growing slower and slower .- synonymous with Ritardando. Ritenuto, and Tardando.

RECITANDO, OF RECITANTE; denotes a speaking, declamatory manner of performing vocal music.

RECITATIVO, or RECITATIVE: a species of vocal music, which differs very materially both in rhythm and melody from the singing style, and very nearly resembles declamation.

RELIGIOSO; in a devout serious style. RHYTHM is that part of musical notation by which the accent of tones is indicated.

RISOLUGO; With firmness and energy. RITARDANDO, OF RITARD. See Rallentando. RUBATO: literally robbed; used to designate an arbitrary disregard of the regular

Scena; a term used to denote a portion of an opera or other dramatic performance, including generally a recitative and cavatina. SCHERZANDO; in a playful, gay manner.

SEMPLICE. This word denotes that the music is to be performed in a perfectly simple manner, without any ornamental notes, or capricious dragging of the time. &c.

Second. Is the name of an interval represented on two adjoining degrees of the staff. SEMPRE; always, or continually, -- as sem-

Possibile: Possible; as fortissimo quan- pre pianissimo, very soft throughout.

## DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

SENZA. Without - as senza organo, without the organ.

SESTETTO, or SESTETT. A composition in six parts, or for six voices.

SICILIANO. A piece of music in 6-8 measure of a slow movement.

SIGNATURE. The sharps or flats placed immediately after the clef to determine the noisy style of performance. key—(See Elements.)

SINO. An Italian preposition, meaning as far as; as sino al segno, as far as the sign.

SMANIOSO, CON SMANIA. Expressing madness and phrenzy.

SOAVE, SOAVEMENTE. Same as Dolce, which see.

Solo; plural Soli. An Italian adjective meaning alone: it is used to denote a composition for a single voice or instrument, with, or without accompaniment. When the word occurs in the middle of a chorus, it means that only one voice should sing the part.

SONATA. An instrumental composition consisting of several movements designed to display the powers of the instrument for which it is written.

above, over, and beyond, as come sopra, as above; offure sopra; the octave above.

SOPRANO. A term applied to the highest part of composition, which generally comprises the melody.

Sostewuro. Indicates that the tones are to be performed in a sustained, continuous manner, being held out to their full value, and closely joined to each other.

-

Sotto. Means under, beneath; as sollo roce, under voice or with a suppressed voice; ottava sotto, the octave below.

STACCATO. This term is used in music to denote a short, detached, distinct method of performance, exactly the opposite of legato, or sustained, connected style.

STREPITOSO, CON STREPITO. A bustling

STRINGENDO, STRETTO. Denotes an acceleration of time, and is nearly synonymous with accelerando.

SUBITO. In a quick, hasty manner, as volti subito, or V. S., turn over quickly; attacca subito, commence immediately.

Subject. This word, in music, means a musical idea, or form of melody.

SVEGLIATO. Brisk, lively, animated.

SYMPHONY, (Italian, Sinfonia, French, Symphonic.) This word, which is of Greek origin, primarily meant a concordance of tones, any music in general, but of late years is used only with reference to compositions intended for instruments alone, without voices.

TACE, SI TACCIA, (Latin, Tucet, Tucent,) SORRA. An Italian preposition meaning A phrase placed over any individual part of a composition, to supercede the necessity of rests when a prolonged silence is to be indicated.

> TASTO. An Italian word meaning the touch, and hence anything touched, the key of a Piano-Forte or Organ. The phrase Tasto Solo, abbreviated T. S., or simply the word Fasto denotes that in passages thus marked, the Bass only is to be played without any rectly applied to vocal compositions, (see exempanying chords.

TEMPERAMENT. The systematic adjustment of the tuning of keved instruments. with reference to the different relations of

TEMPO. This Italian word is used merely to denote the movement, i. e., the quickness or slowness of the beat; a measured, symmetrical time.

TENERO, TENERAMENTE, CON TENE-REZZA. With delicacy and tenderness; nearly synonymous with Dolce.

TRNUTO. Synonymous with Sostenuto, which see.

TERZETTO. A vocal composition for three voices.

THEMA. (Italian and French Tema.) -Greek and Latin for Subject.

TIME. Pertains to the relative length of tones, it includes also the length of intervals of silence that may occur between tones.

THOROUGH BASS. The system of representing chords by figures, sometimes incorrectly used as synonymous with harmons.

Timoroso. Designates a style of performance that indicates a state of mind agitated by feur or hesitation.

Tosto. An Italian adjective, meaning quick, soon; but in connection with piu, it means rather, as Andante, piu tosto Allegretto, Andante, or rather Allemetto.

TRANQUILLAMENTE, CON TRANQUIL-LITA. In a calm, composed manner.

TRE. Italian for three; as a tre voci, for three voices.

TREMOLO, TREMANDO, TREMULANDO. Italian words denoting a tremulous, wavy style of performance.

TRIO. An instrumental composition in three parts; this word is sometimes incor-

Troppo. An Italian adverb signi too much, excessive; as non troppo Preste too fast.

TUTTI. Feminine TUTTE. Italian : tives meaning all, in oppposition to a soli : as tutti bassi, all the bases.

Un. One, or a; thus, un poco piu a a little faster.

VELOCE, CON VELOCITA. With ray

VERSE. Synonymous with soli; voice on each part.

VESPERS. The evening service of Catholic Church, consisting mainly of ca Chants, with the magnificat, and often sified by various anthems, motetts, &c.

VIBRATO. A sudden, violent, da method of striking a tone, nearly sy mons with Forzando.

VIGOROSO. With energy, vigorously risoluto.

VIVACE, VIVO. Words used to inc a high degree of animation and spir performance.

Voce. Italian for voice. A mezzo with a moderate degree of force. V petto, the chest voice; voce di testa, the voice, called in males, the fulsetto.

VOLTA. Means in addition to wa significations, a time, as prima volta, the time; seconda volta, the second time.

VOLUNTARY. This word formerly us designate any extemporaneous perform is now only employed with reference to tain pieces played before service, or on occasions, and selected at the will o performer.

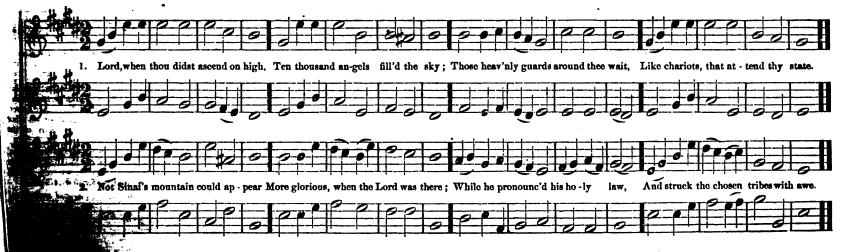
WALTZ. A German word, meaning a particular kind of dance, and 2d, a of music of a peculiar style, written in or 3-8 measure, and performed Allegro.

ZELOSO. With earnestness, and anima

# SONGS OF THE TEMPLE.



## MAZZINGHI. L. M.



## ANONSBURG. L. M. 8 lines.



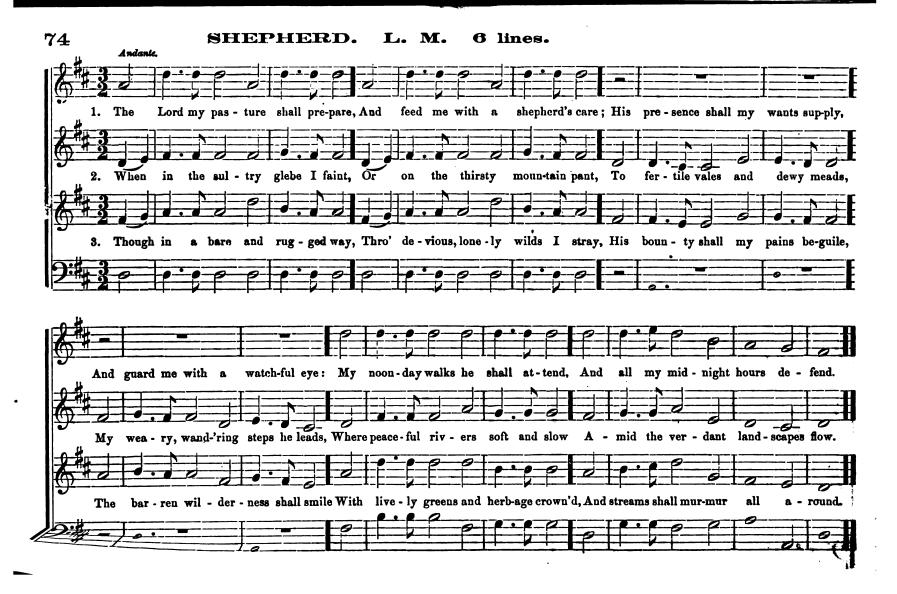
# WASHINGTON. L. M. 8 imes.





# CREATION. L. M. 8 lines.



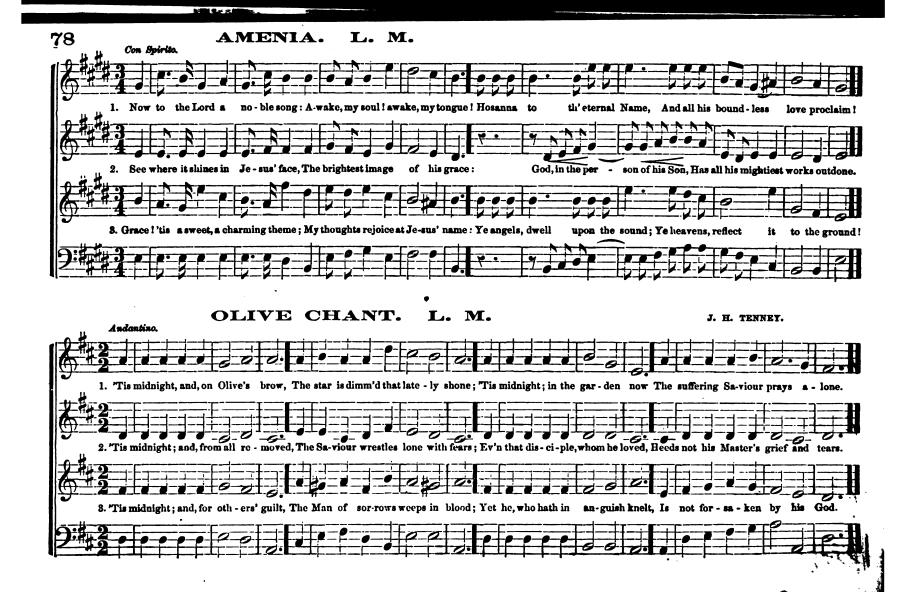


# BELKNAP. L. M. 6 lines.

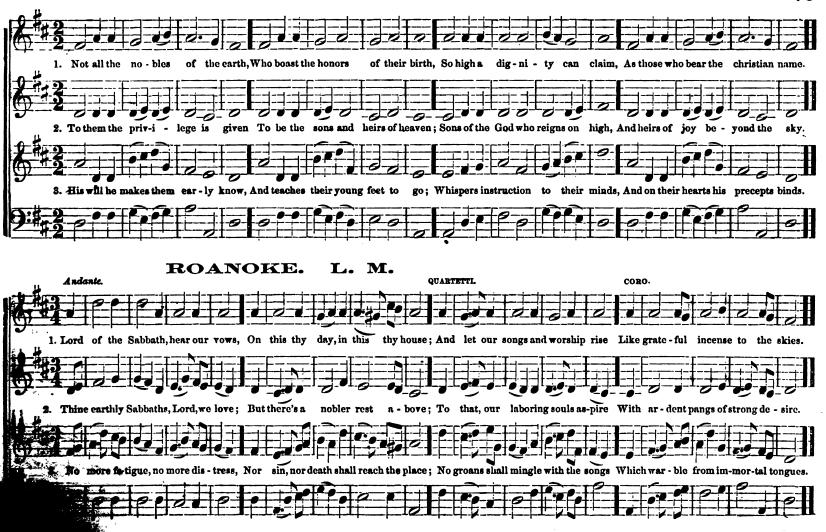




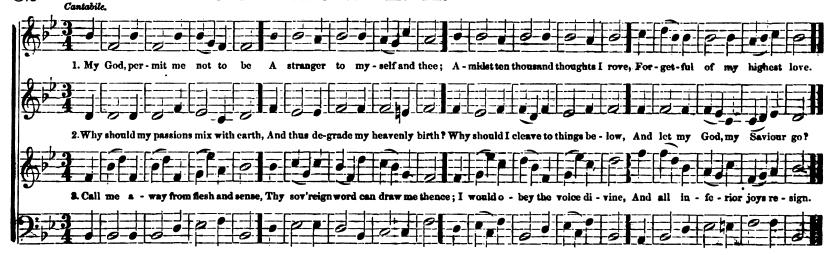




#### AMPHION. L. M.



3. And when our labors all are o'er, Then shall we meet to part no more, Meet, with the ransomed throng to fall, And crown our Saviour Lord of all.

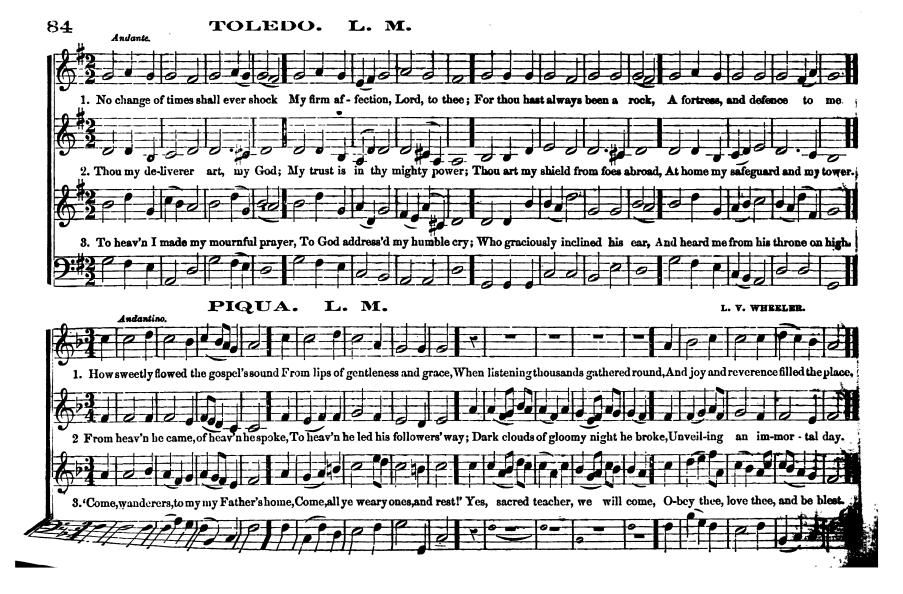


#### SPRINGTON. L. M.

MOZART.

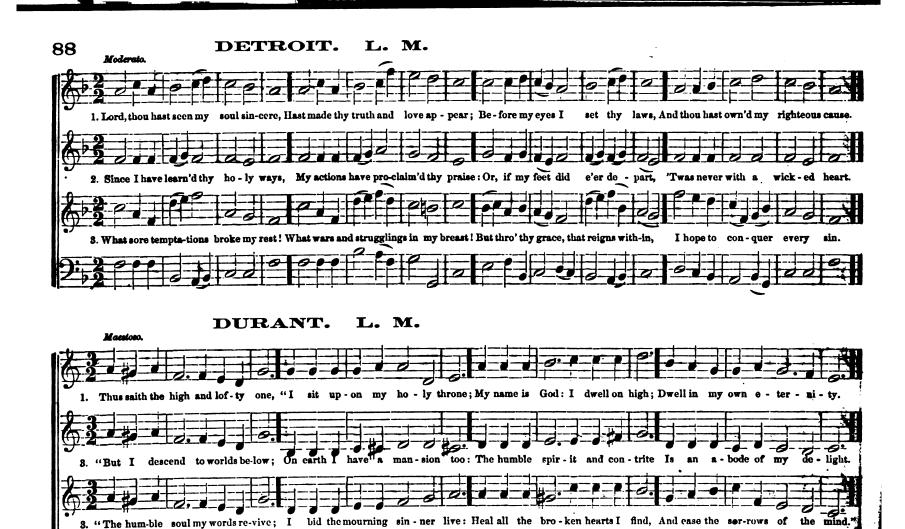


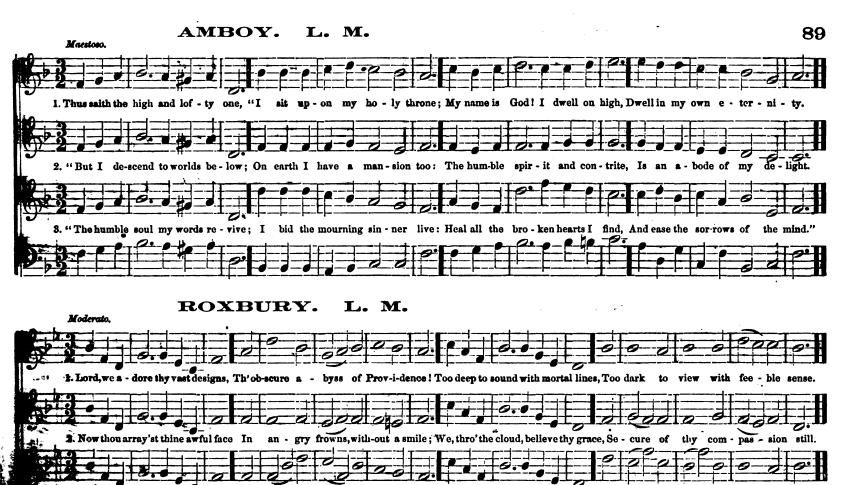












seas, and storms of deep distress, We sail by faith, and not by sight; Faith guides us in the wilderness, Through all the bri - ers and the night.





# LANGDON. L. M.

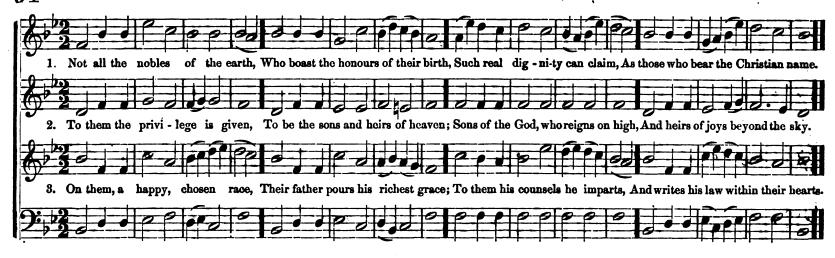




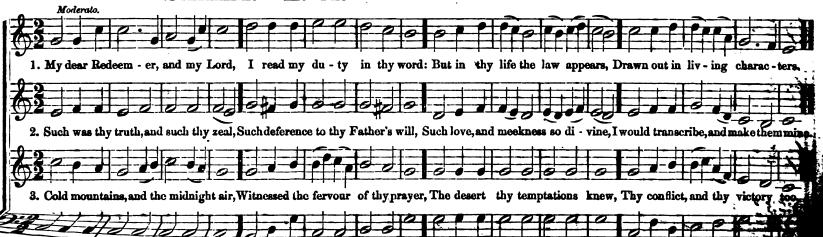


#### KENTUCKY. L. M.

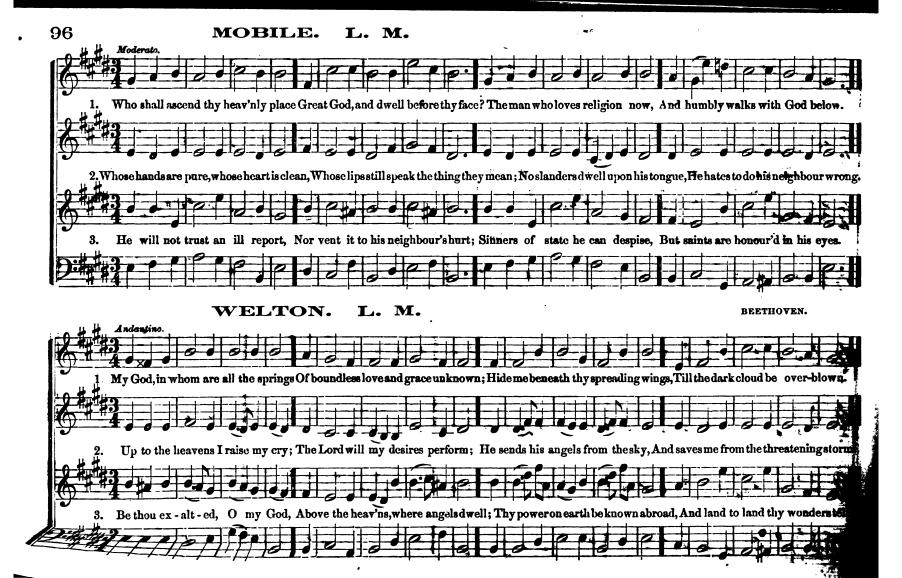




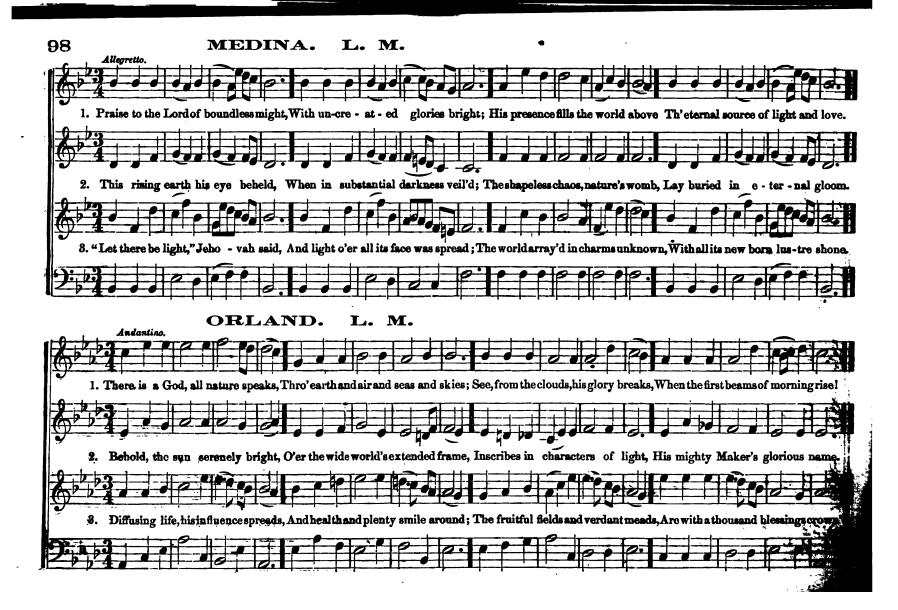
#### SALEM. L. M.













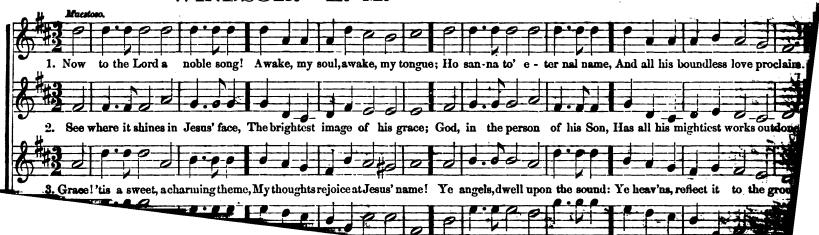




#### HAMBURG. L. M.



### WINDSOR. L. M.



# GROVES. C. M. Slines.





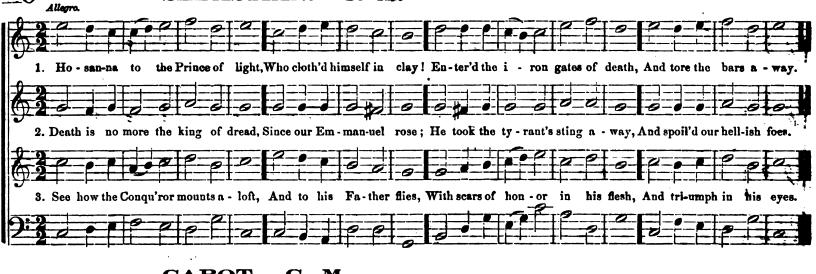




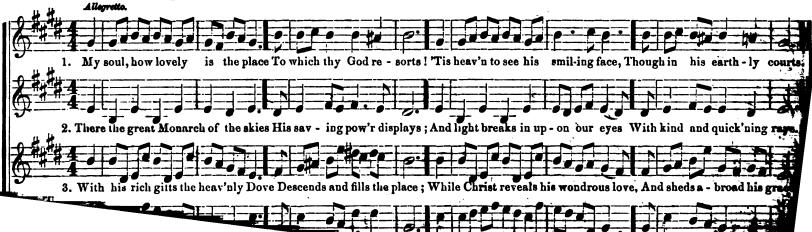






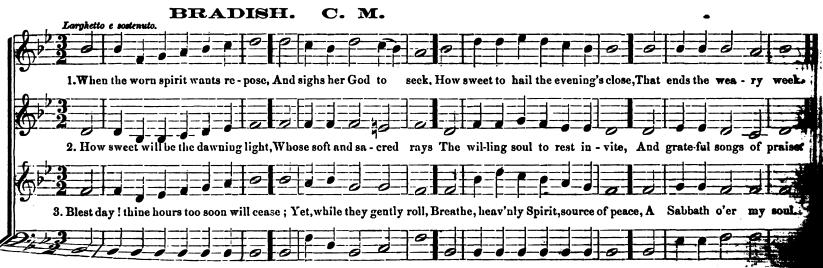




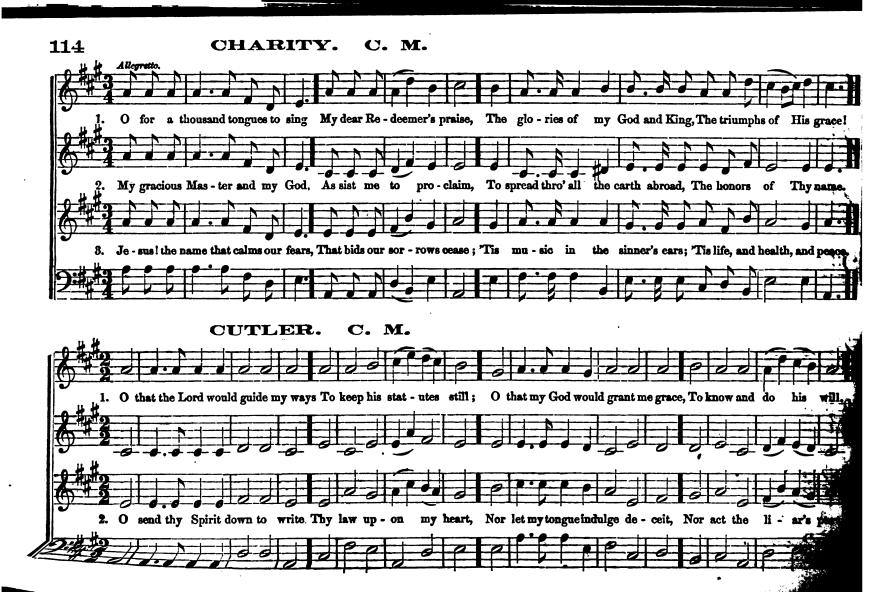






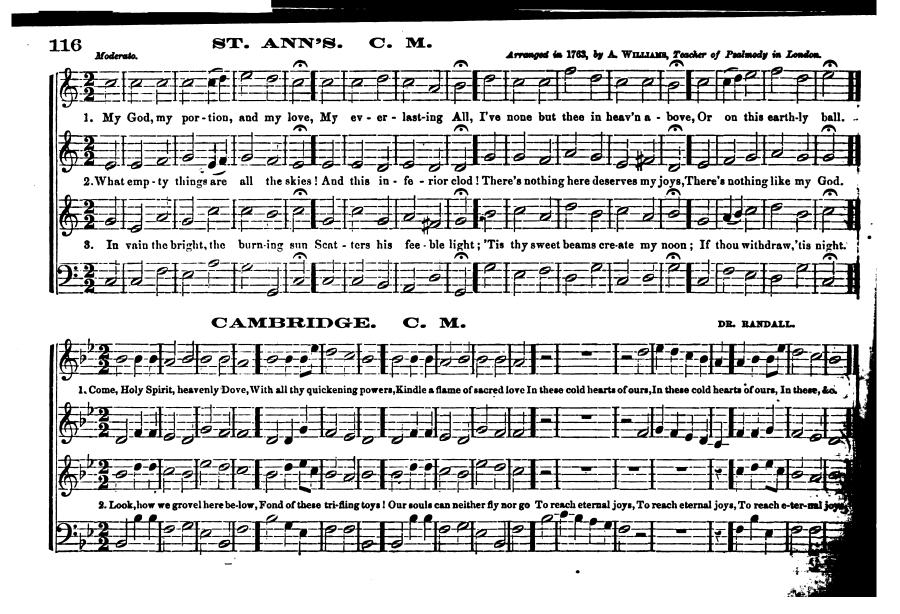


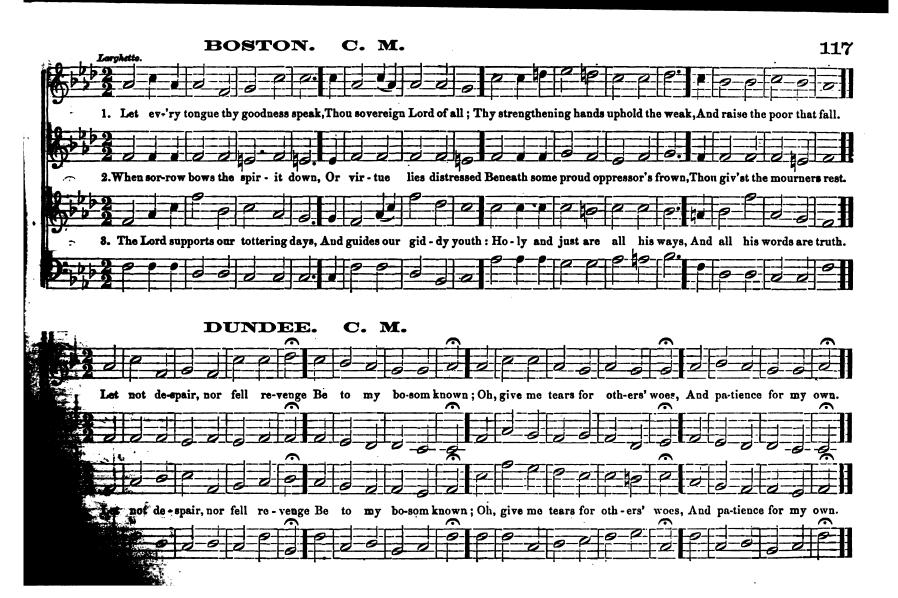


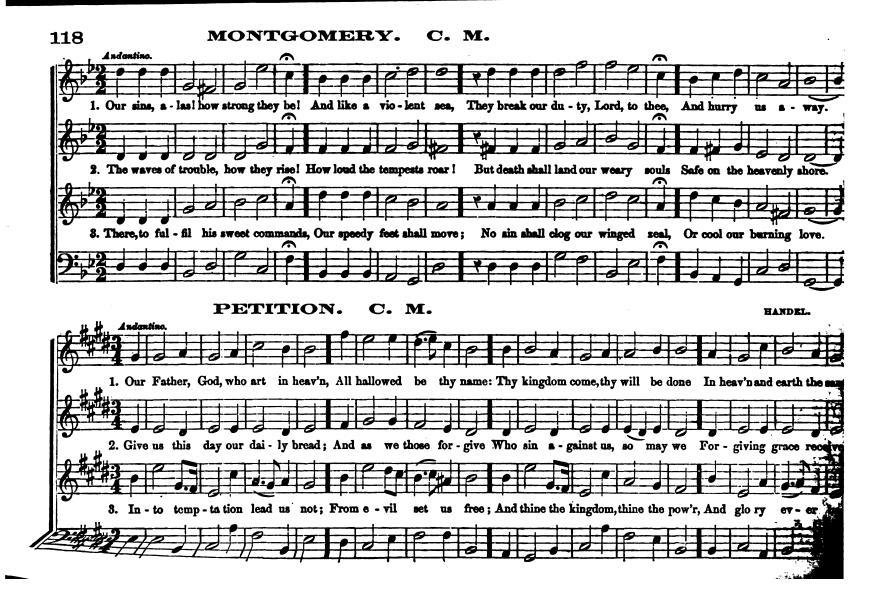


## HARDWICK. C. M.

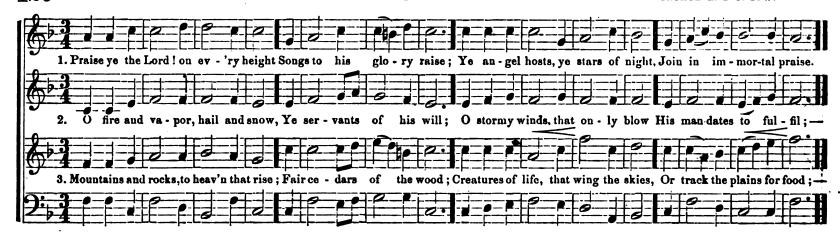


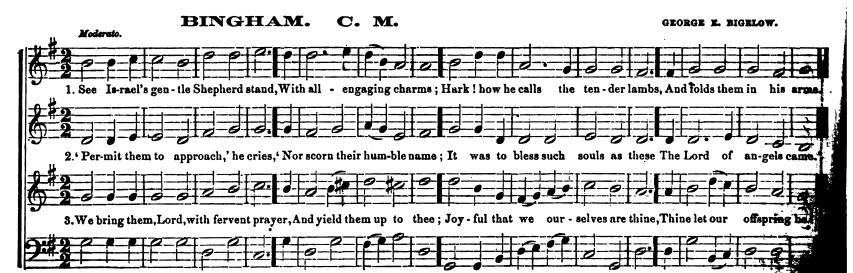




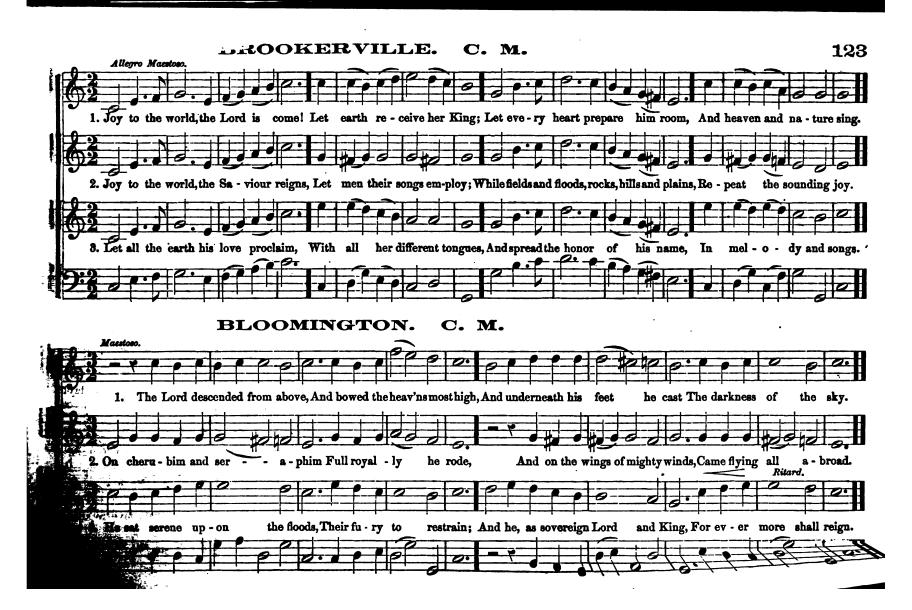


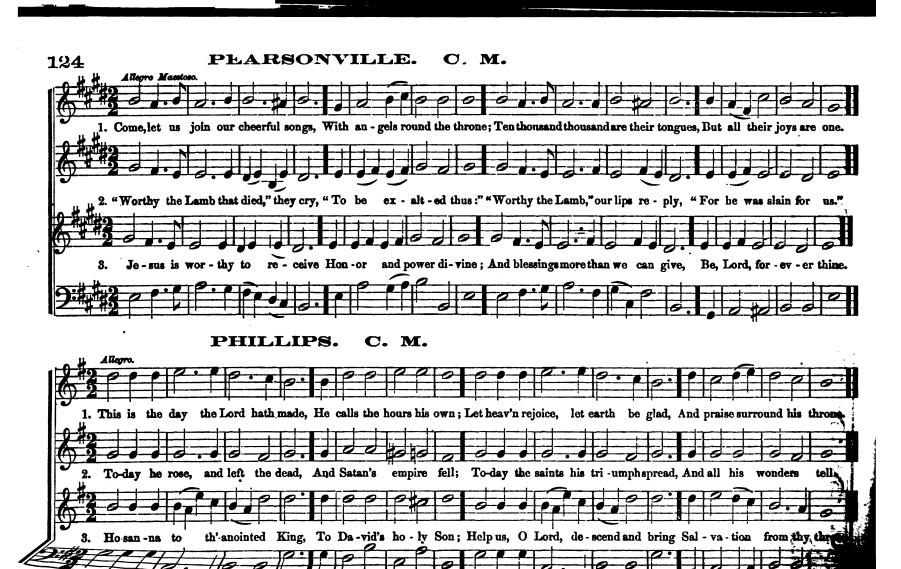


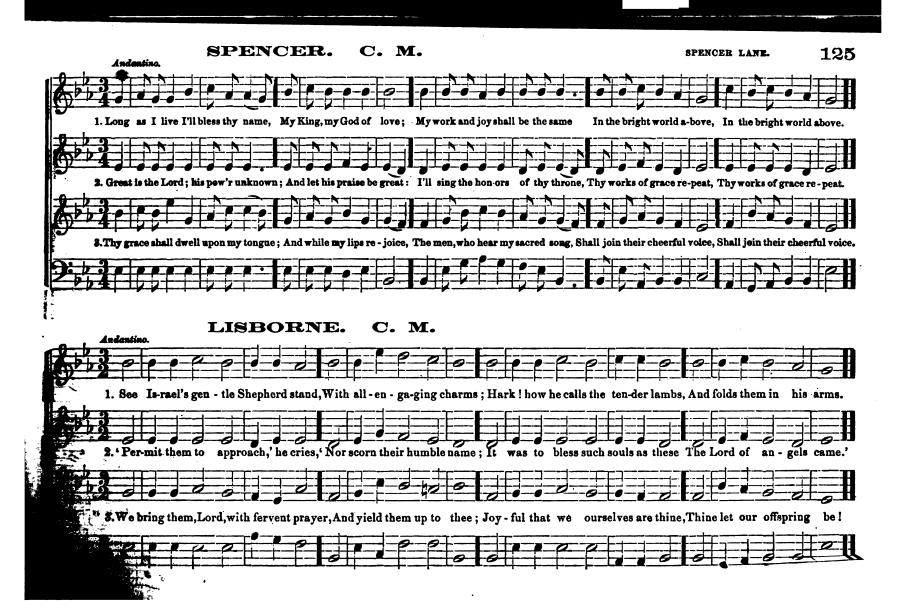














## FREDONIA. C. M.



## PRINCE. C. M.





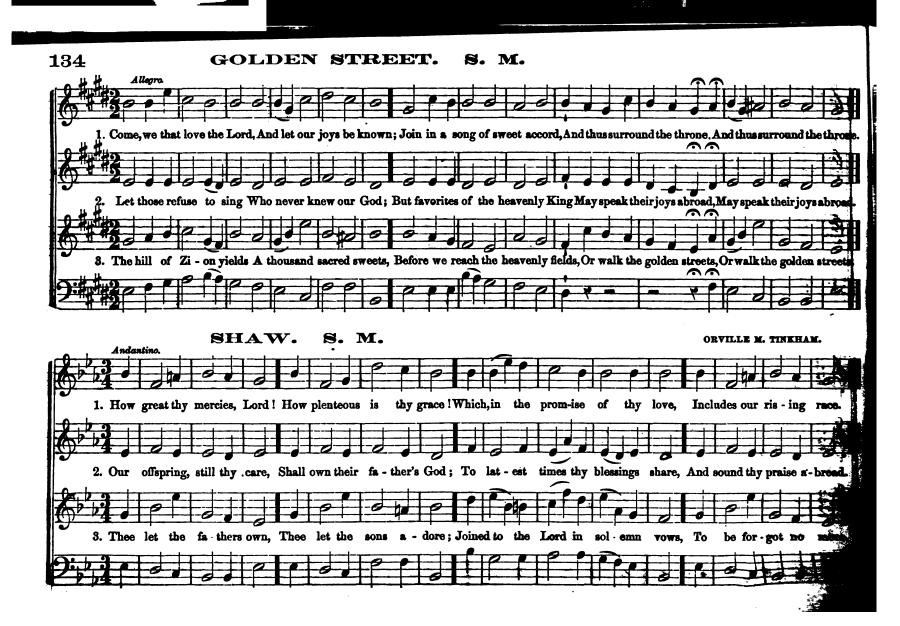
## ALLSTON. C. M.



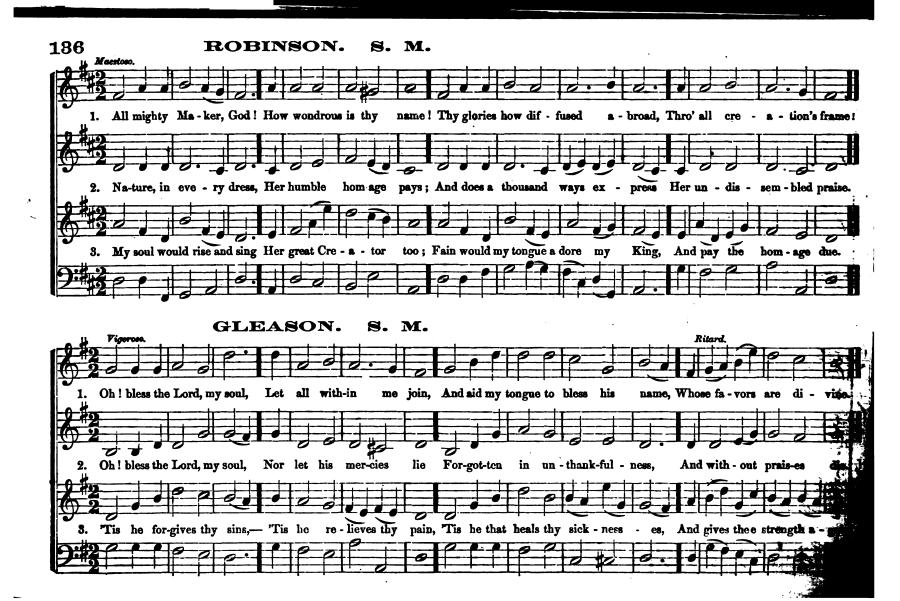


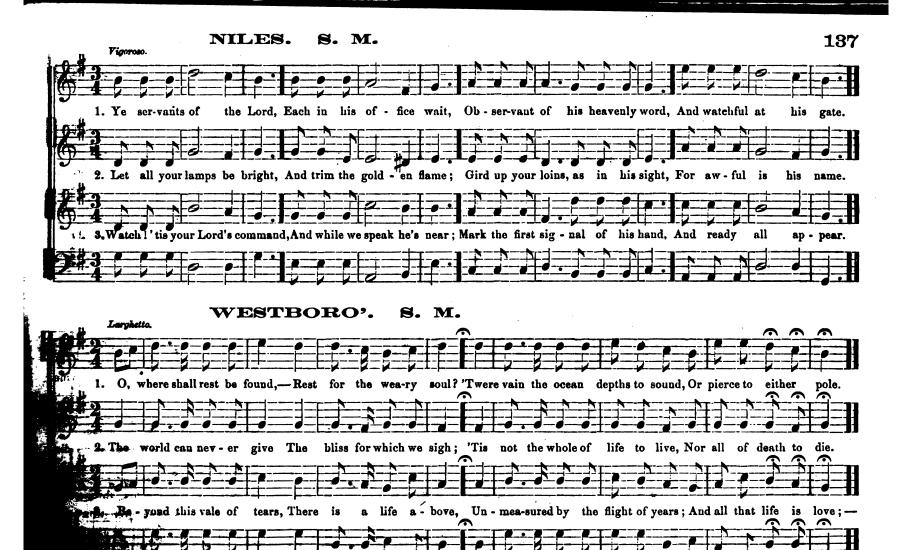






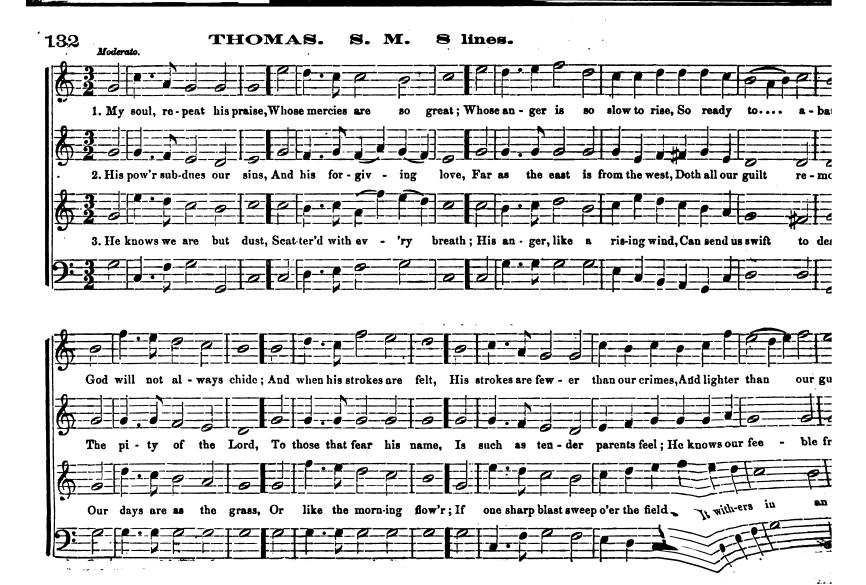










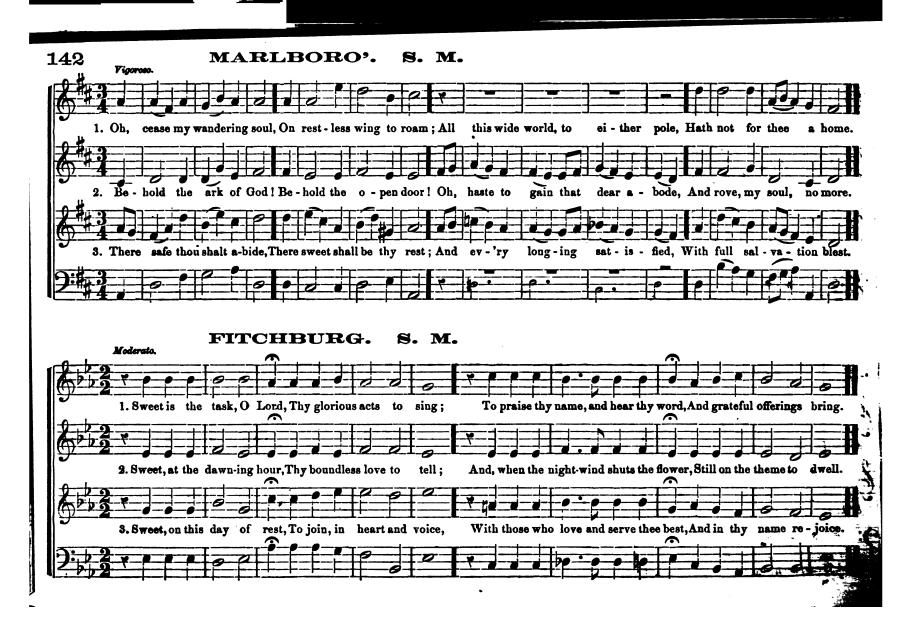














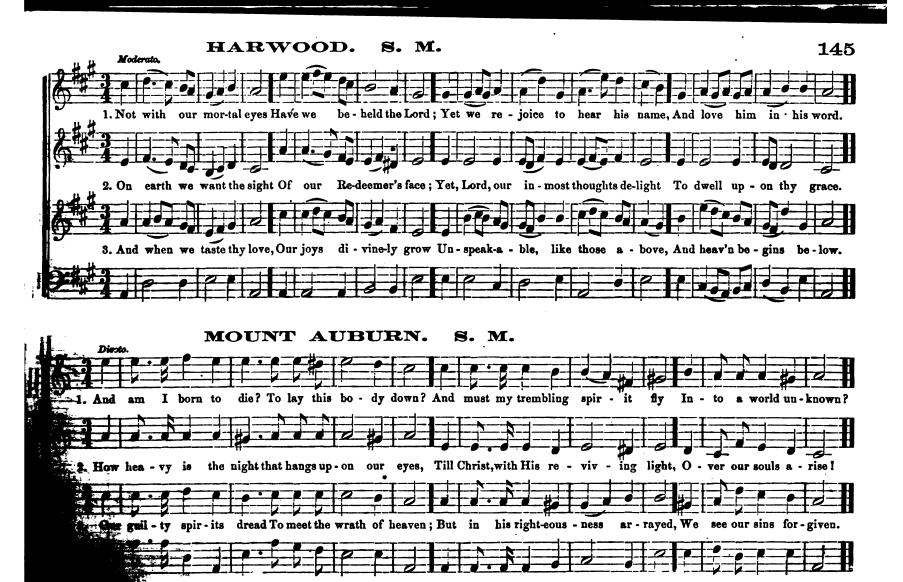
THOMAS CLARK.

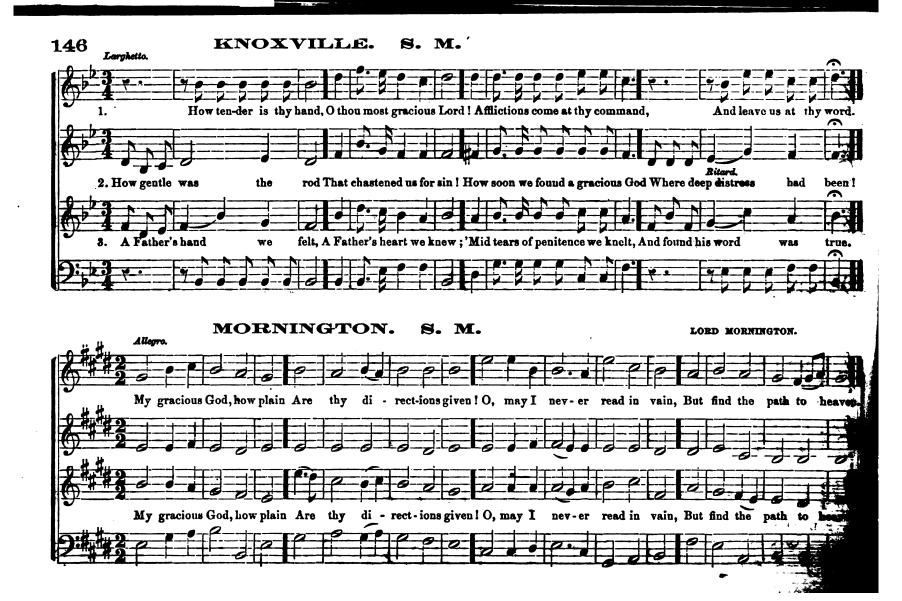
143

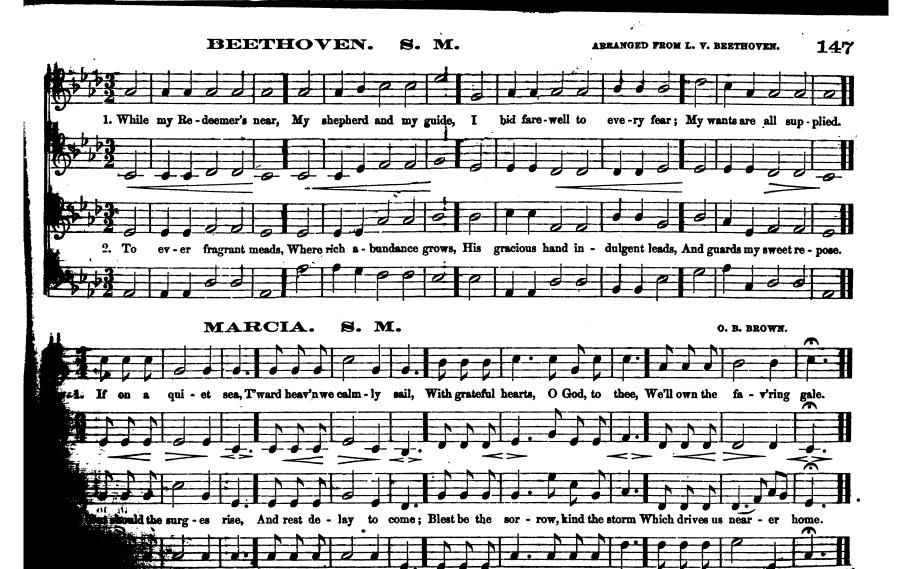








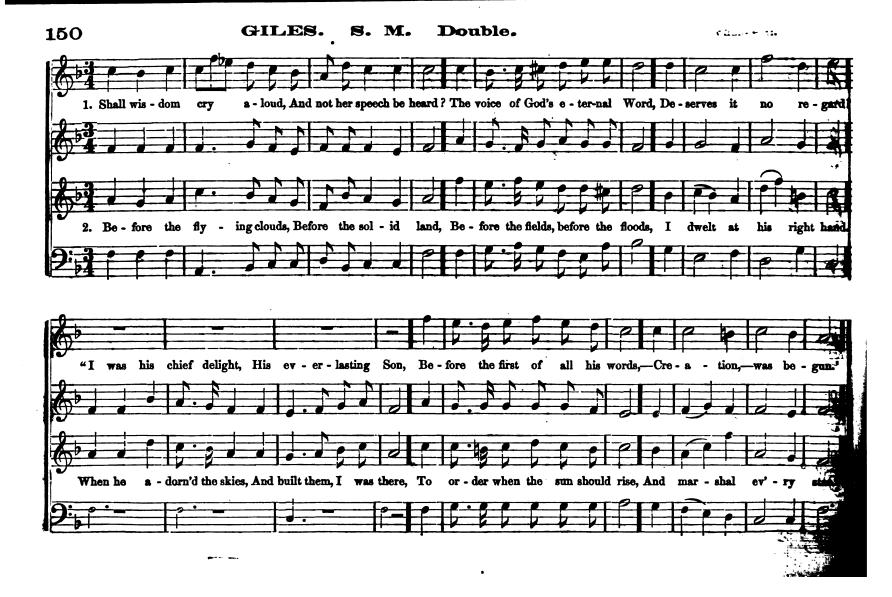






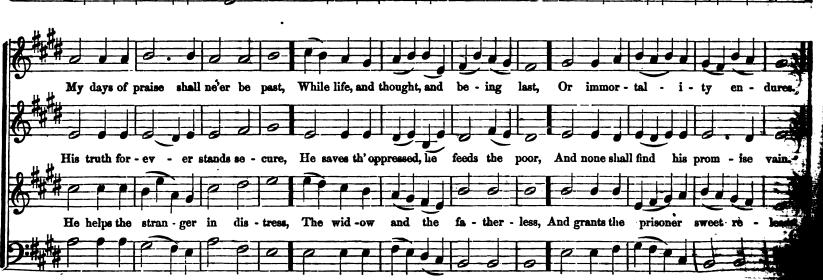
# FESTUS. S.M. 6 lines.





# RUSSELL. L. P. M.





my nob - ler powers:

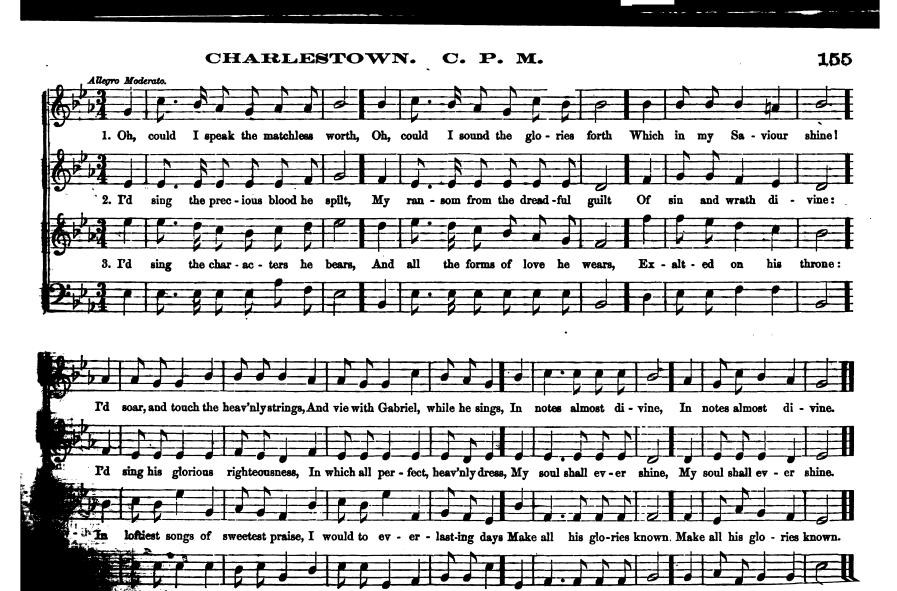
## PHILLIPSTON. L. P. M.





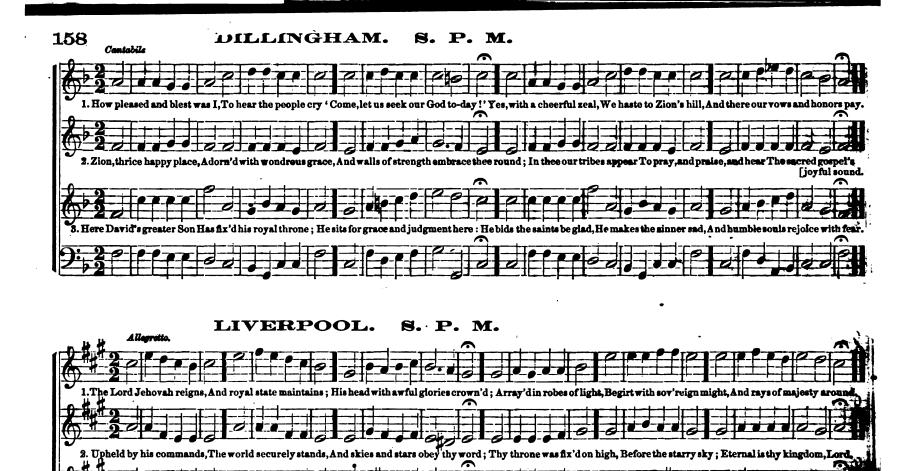
### WOODVILLE. C. P. M.







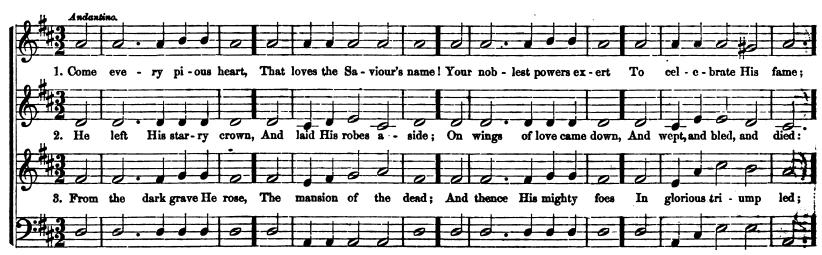


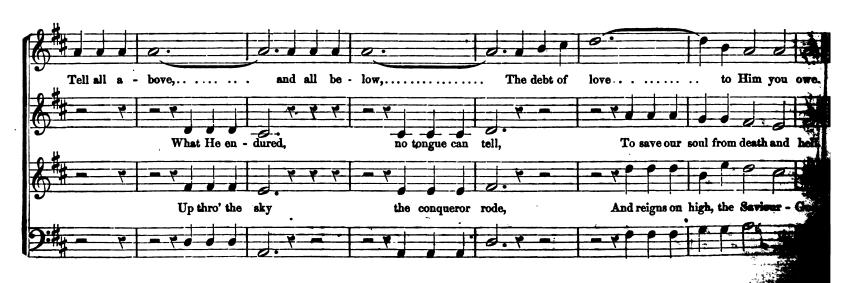


3. In vain the noisy crowd, Like billows fierce and loud, Against thine empire rage and roar; In vain with angry spite The surly nations fight, And dash like waves against thice

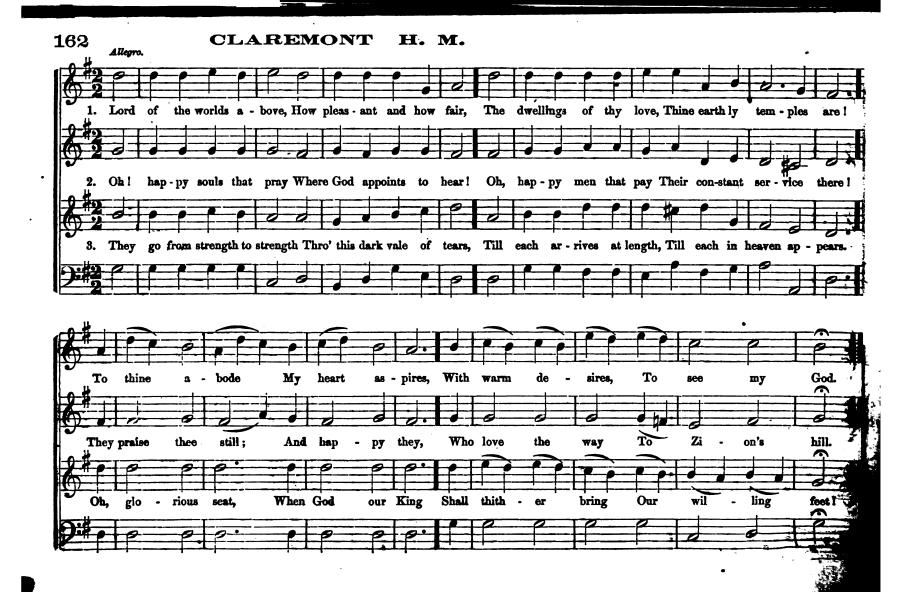








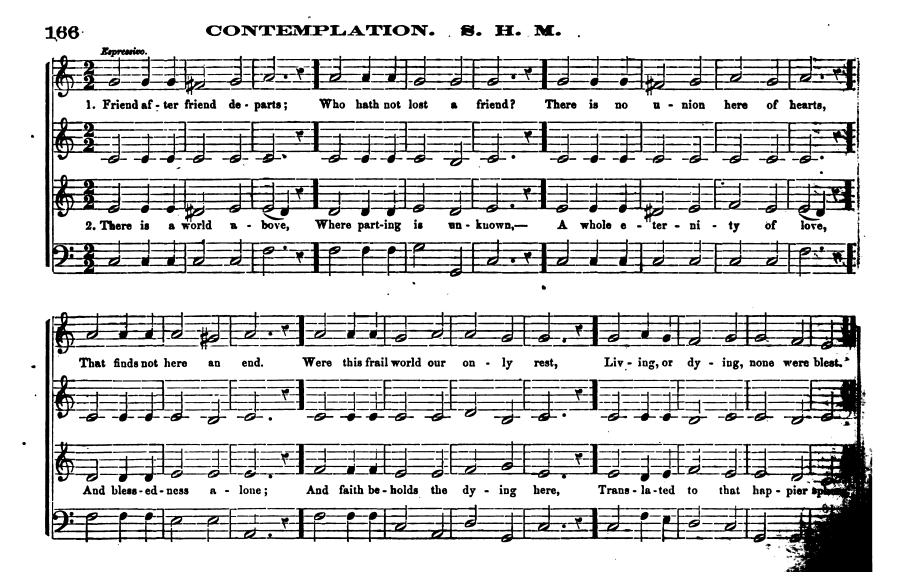








H. M.



#### SWIFTVILLE.





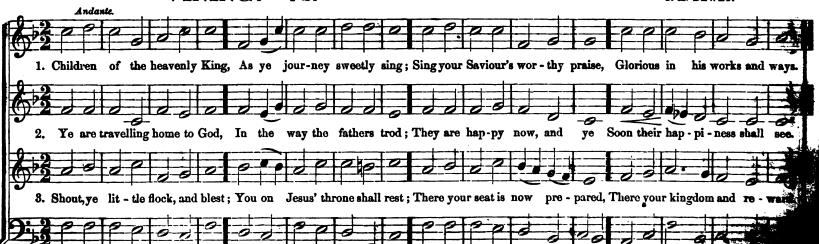
# DEVA. 7s.

WEBER.



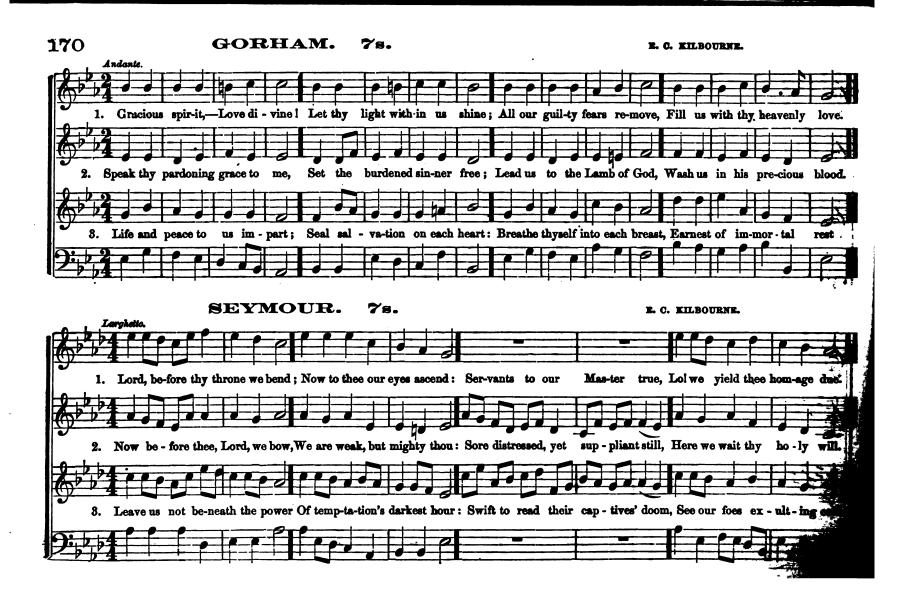
## VINING. 7s.

T. M. DEWEY.



## FOXVILLE. 7s.

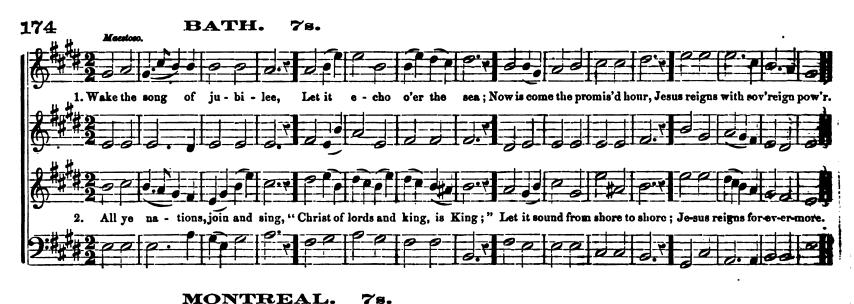








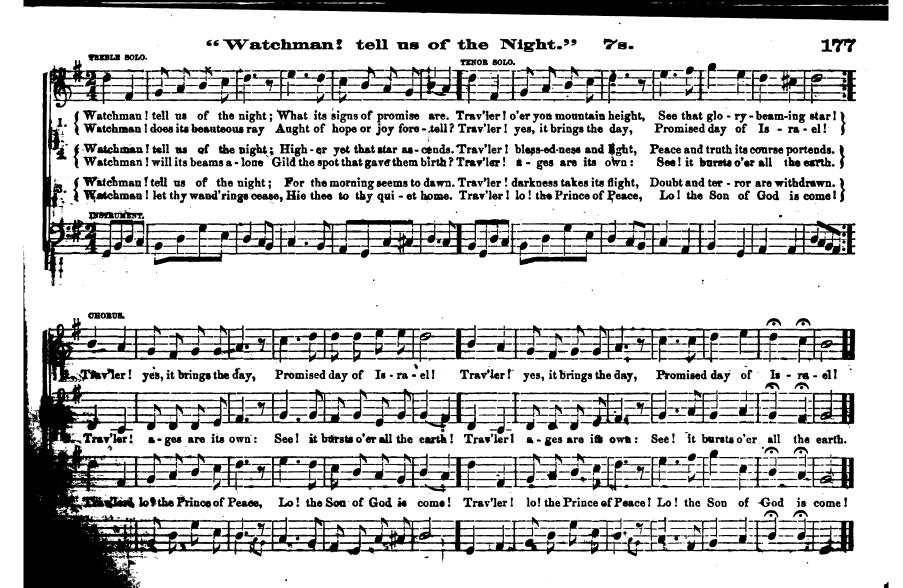


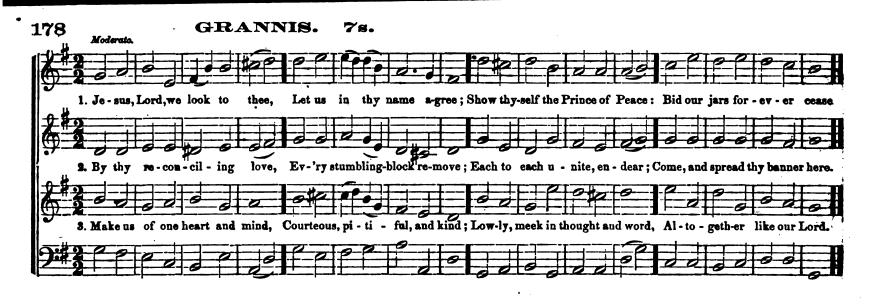


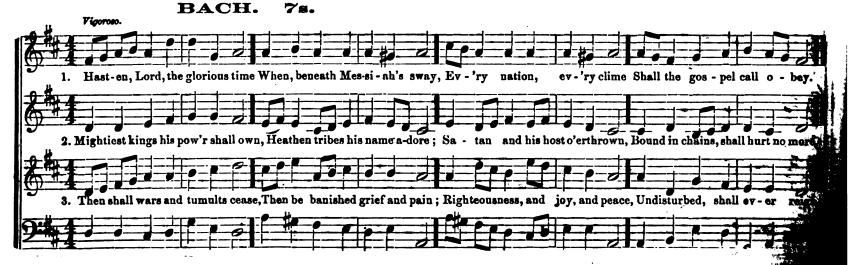








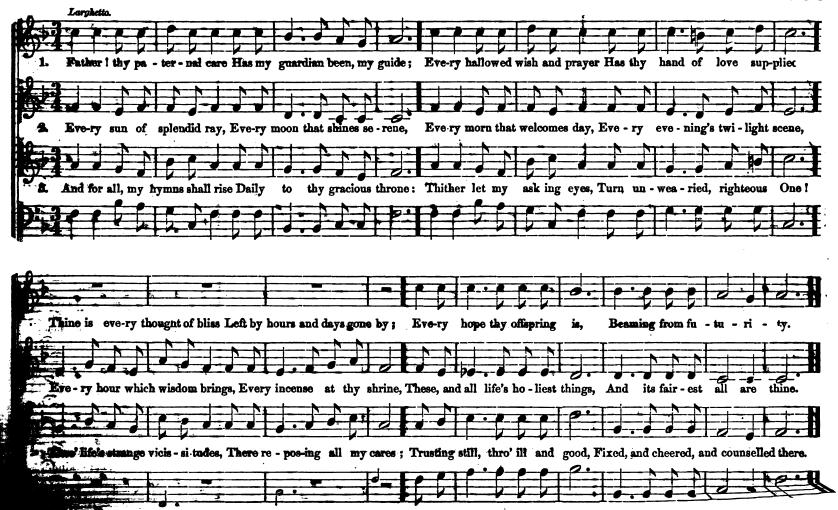




## KEOKUCK. 7s. 6 lines.

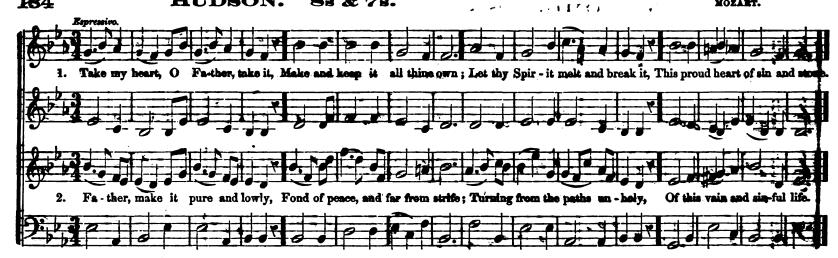










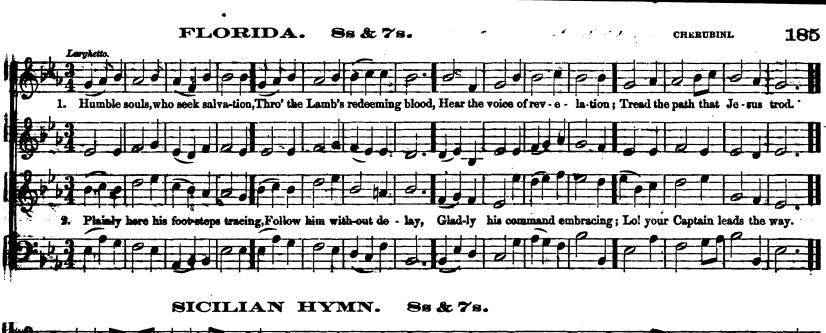


## WORTHING.

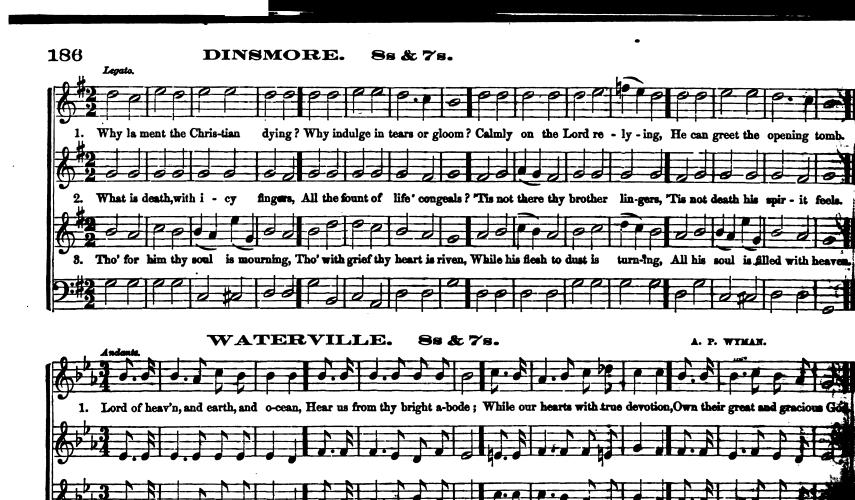
8s & 7s.\*

SCHULTZ.

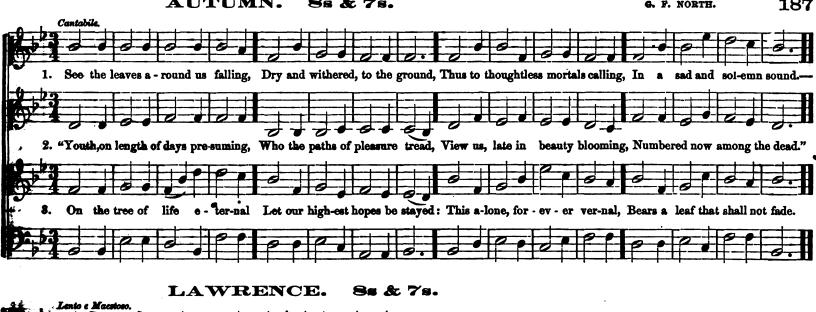


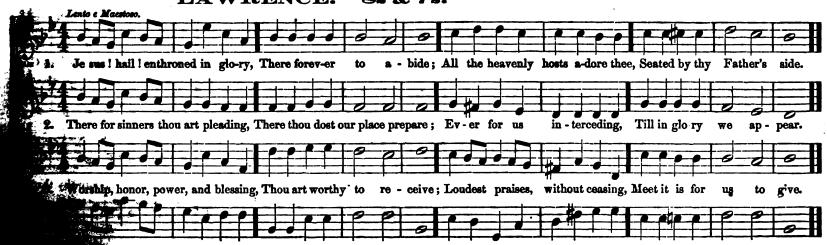






2. Health and ev'-ry need-ful blessing Are thy bounteous gifts a-lone; Comforts un-deserv'd pos-sessing, Here we bend be-fore thy three

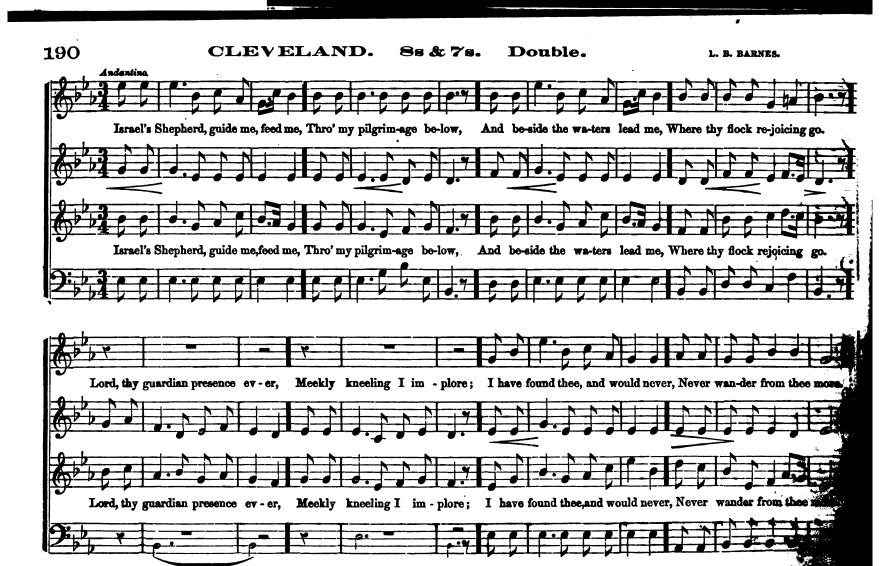




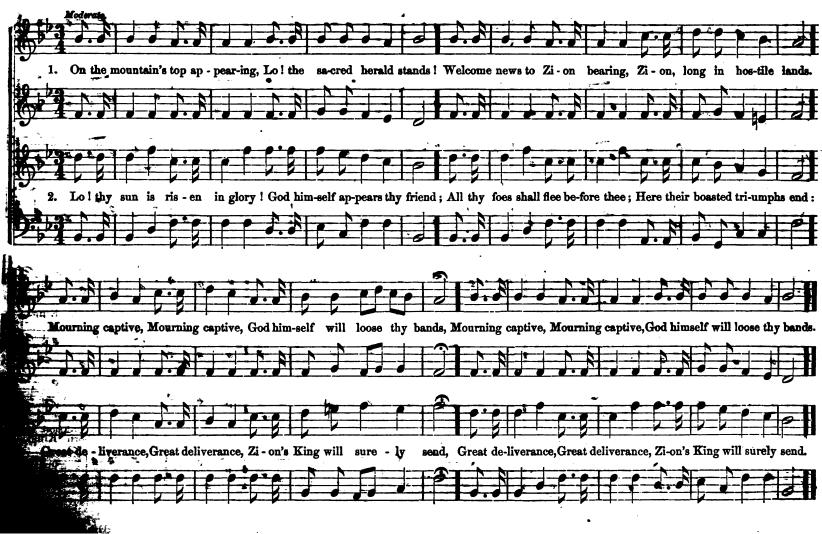


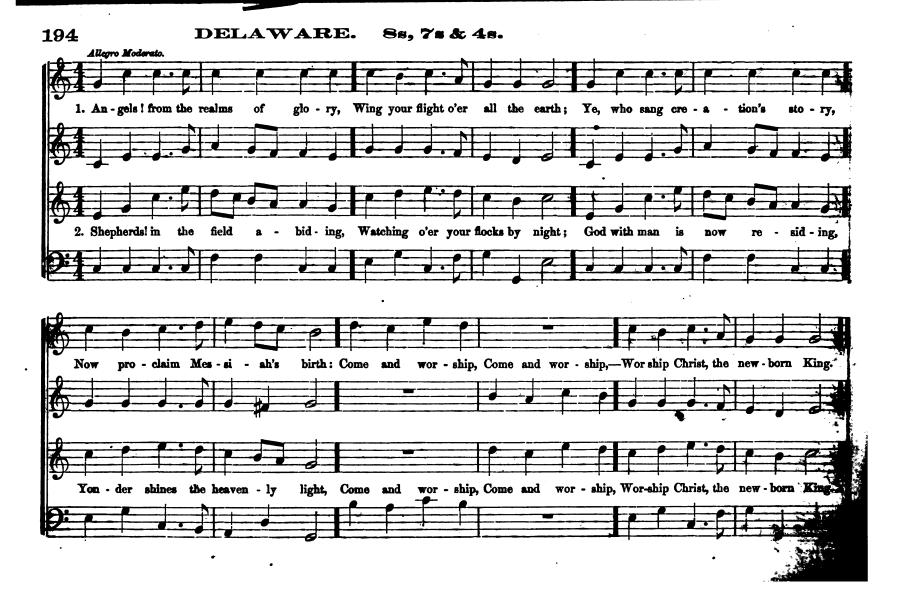
## VALETTA. 8s & 7s. 8 lines.











## SEAVER. 8s, 7s & 4s.























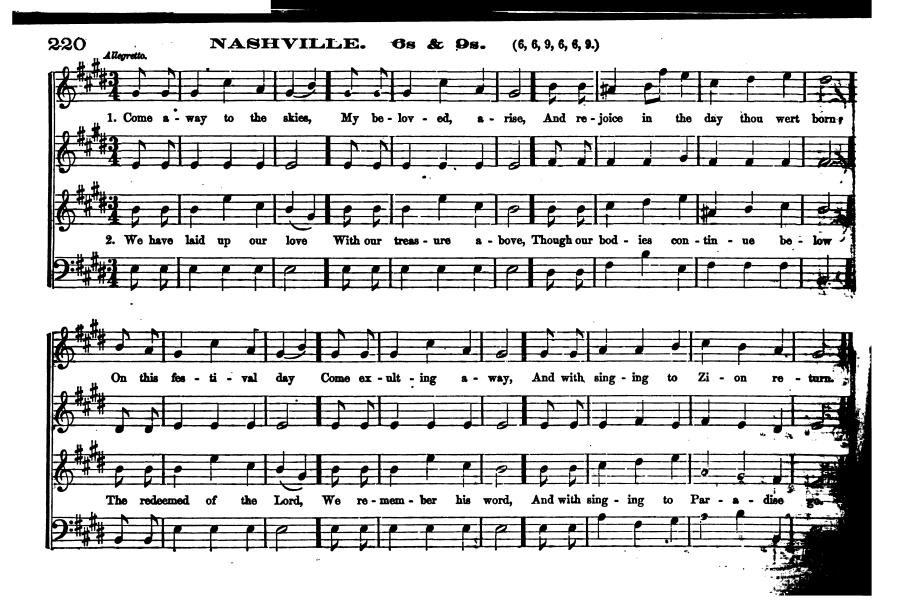








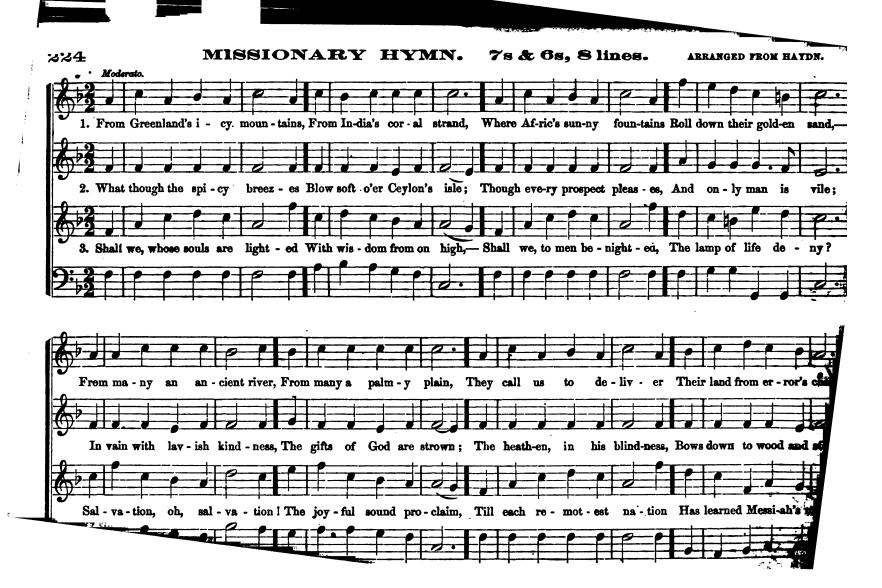






ROLLO. 222 7s & 5s. (7, 5, 7, 5.) Moderato. 1. Work, and thou wilt bless the done; They that work not can - not glow Bright as burning gold; Should they pause, how soon they'd grow Col - or - less and cold! God is liv - ing, working still; All things work and move; Work, wouldst thou their beau-ty feel, And the Maker's love Joy and beau-ty-where were they If the world stood still? Like the world, thy law





(7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 7, 7, 6.)















#### RUSLING. 8s & 5s. (8, 5, 8, 5, 8, 5, 8; 5.)













### MANAGUA. 8s & 9s.

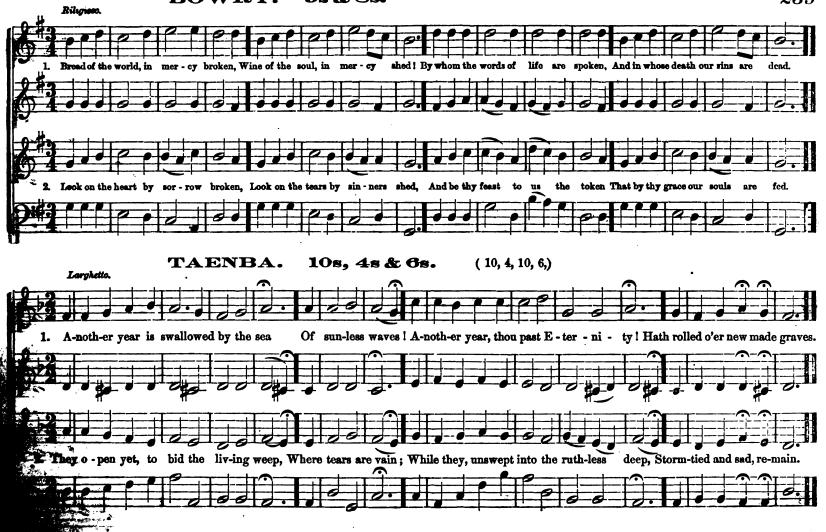


## HERSTELLE. 9s & 4s.





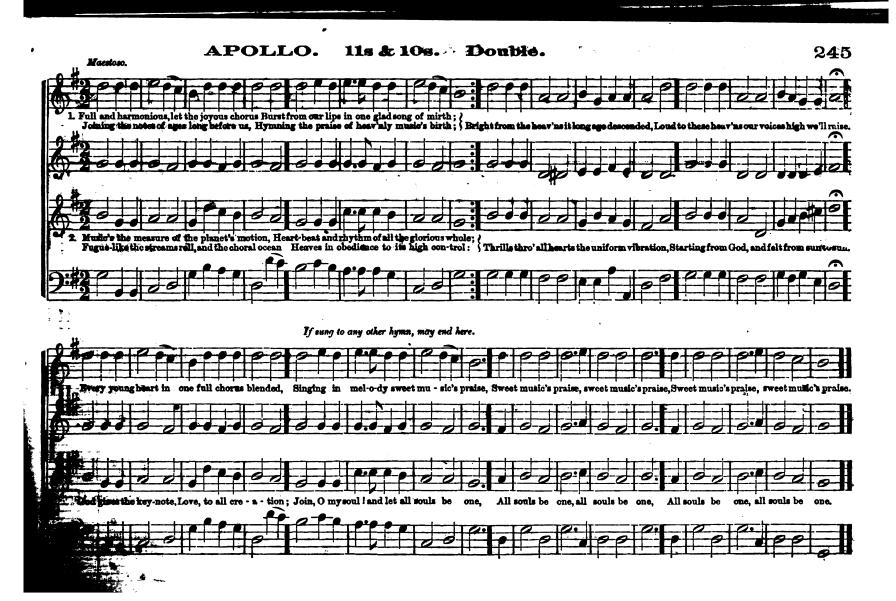
#### 9s & 8s. BOWRY.



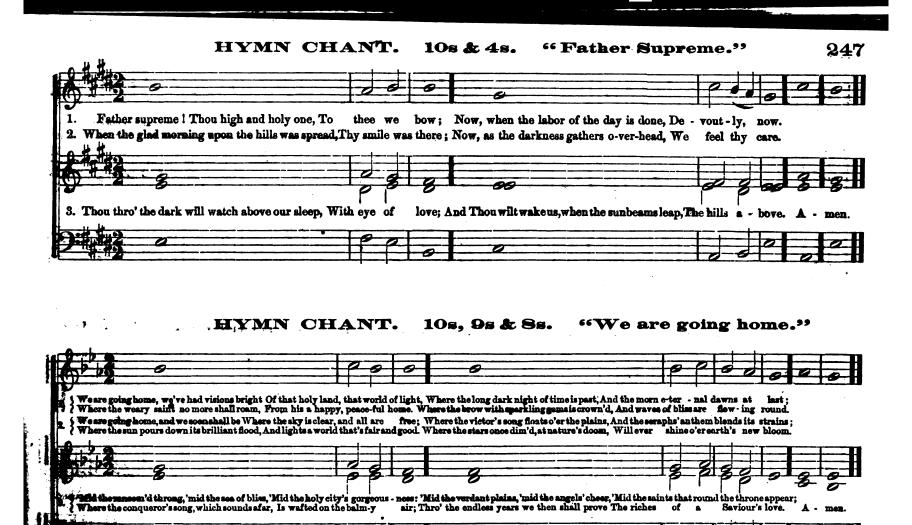












中	2 /				0	-	0		-		
HA	3									3	12
2	Jews were wrought to cruel At its foot her foot she Poets oft have sung her	madness, planted, story,		undaunted,	Mary stood the Till the gentle Priests her name have	suffer	er	died.	<b></b>		·
	9			<u> </u>			$\pm$		二	$\pm$	100
	05	-0-				-	-1	7			1
サ	2 0				90	0	8		10	-95	121
5.	But no worship, song, or And when under fierce But if love be there, true	glory oppression, hearted,	Touches like that simple Goodness suffers like trans By no grief or terror	story,— - gression, parted,	"Mary stood the	cross cru -	ci -	fied.		be -	side.
1											2 .
0	9	77									7
9:	2 0	7)		9				0			12

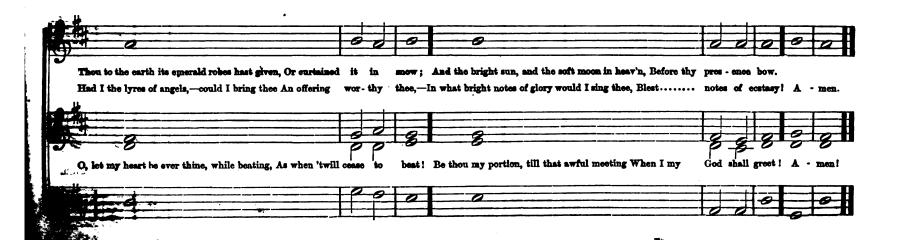
# HYMN CHANT. "Saviour and dearest Friend." 6s, 10s & 4s. (6, 6; 10, 4)

	- <b>0</b> -	2	æ	0	
Saviour and dearest friend, Who dying groaned for O, didst thou weep my tears? Then will I weep no My sorrows hast thou borne, Sinless and	me, more; Crucified!	Thoughtless of self, all weakness do I bend At thought of  The anguish I have felt for bitter years Pierced thee be Trembling, I thank thee, and no more will mourn, Since thou hast	fore.		
<b>₹</b> # <b>c</b>					
	- <del>0</del> -	1 2	8		3
Bowing unto the storm That beats upon my Thine is the heart thus bought; I cannot call it	head, mine;	I see thy pitying, perfect-fashioned form Suffering in - Perish ambition! be each hope, each thought, Henceforth di -	stead. vine!	· A -	men.
					- T
7-71-11				- C.	LINE AND

### HYMN CHANT. 11s & 6s. "Almighty One."

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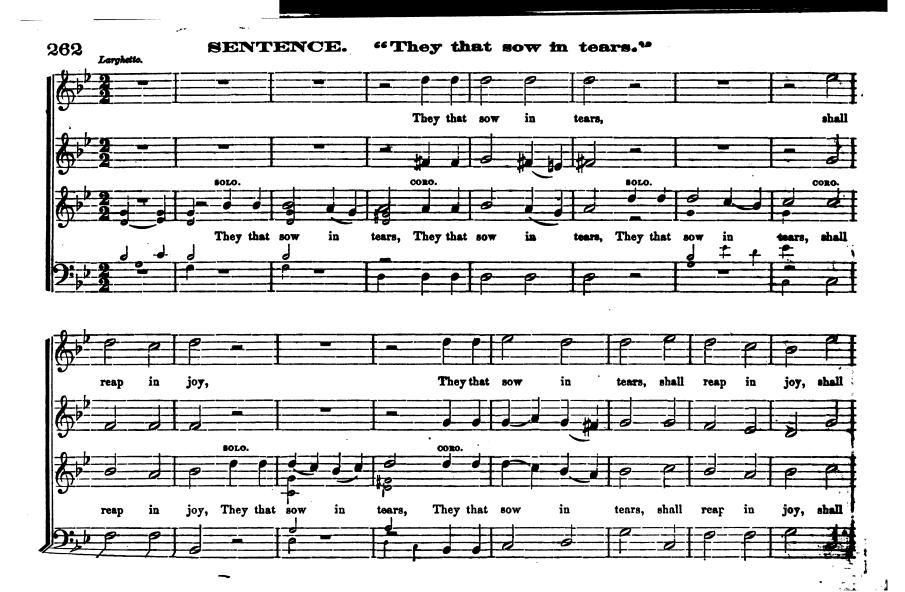






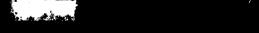
















# "O God, be merciful." Continued.

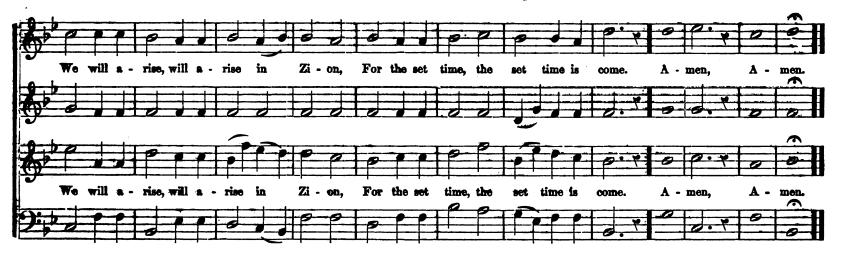








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#### ANTHEM. "I will praise Thee."





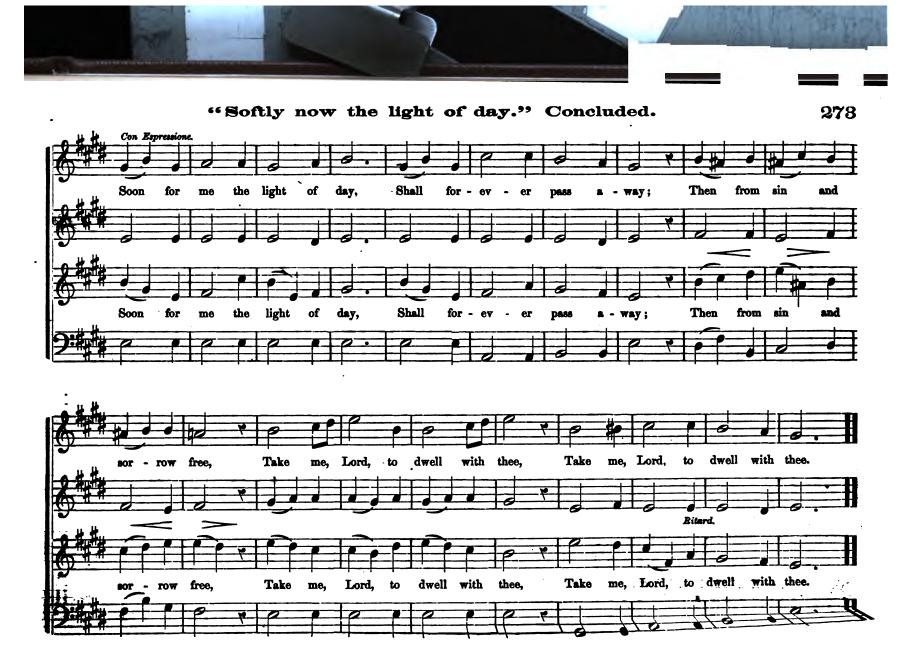
"I will praise Thee." Continued.

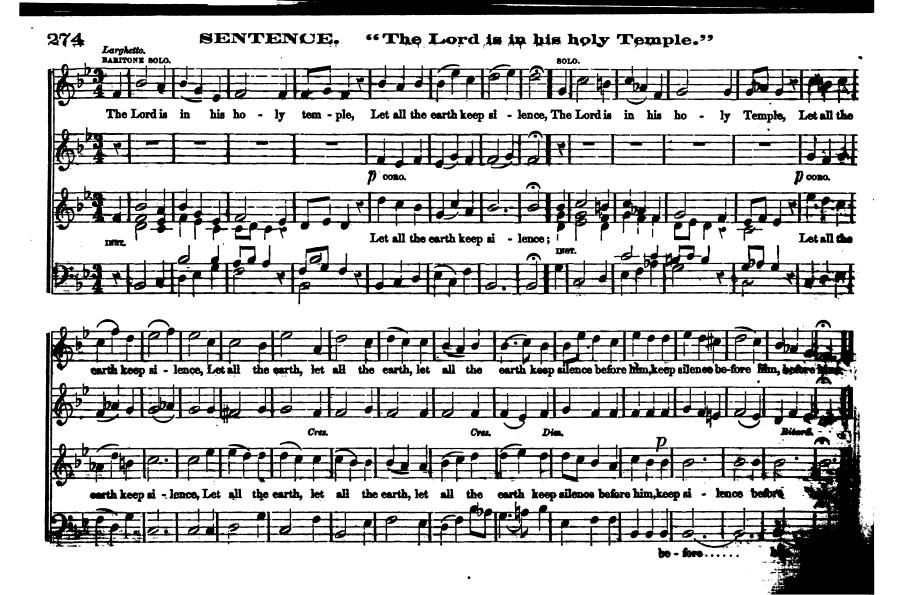


### "I will praise Thee." Concluded.











# "O, God, our Father." Continued.







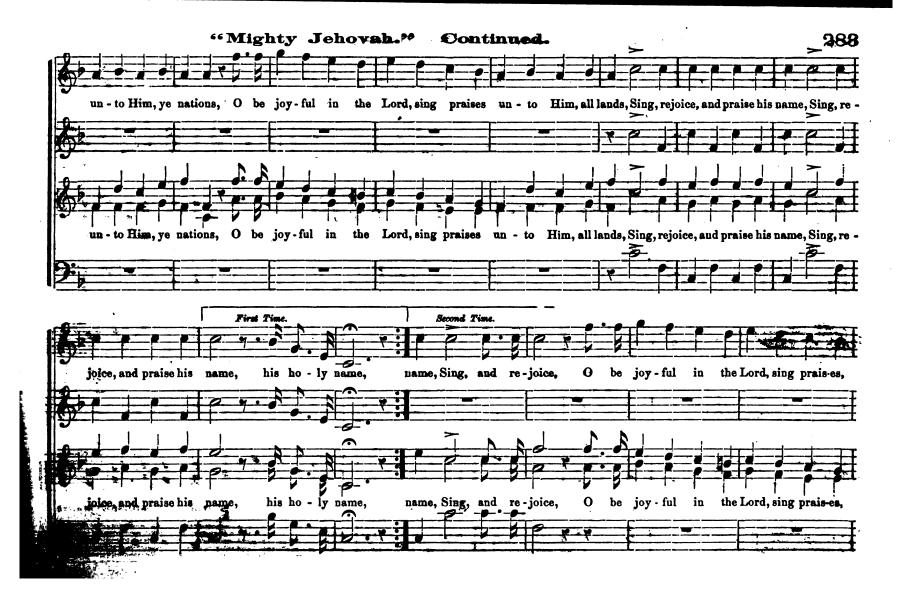








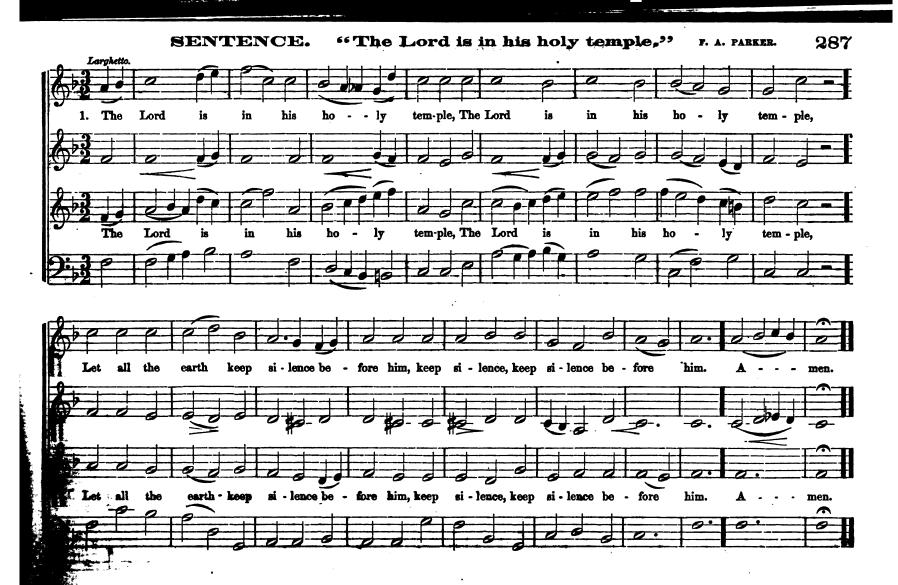


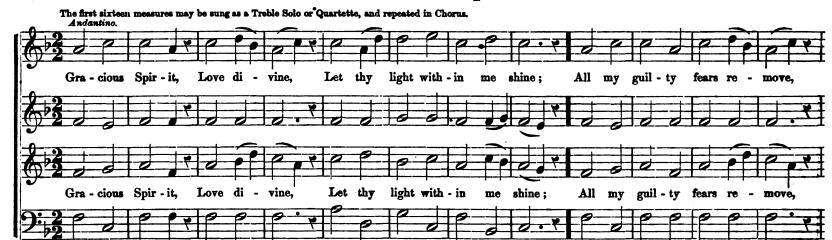














# "Gracious Spirit." Concluded. .







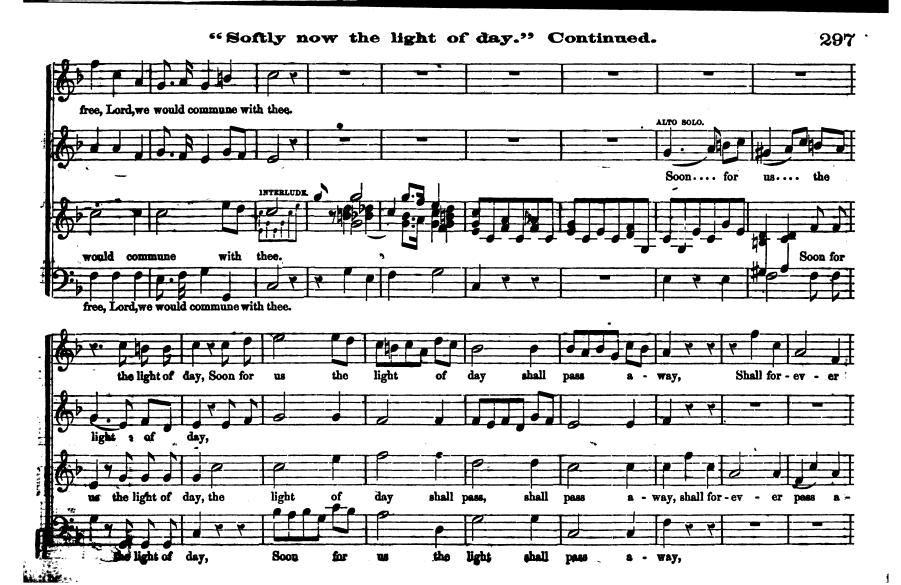


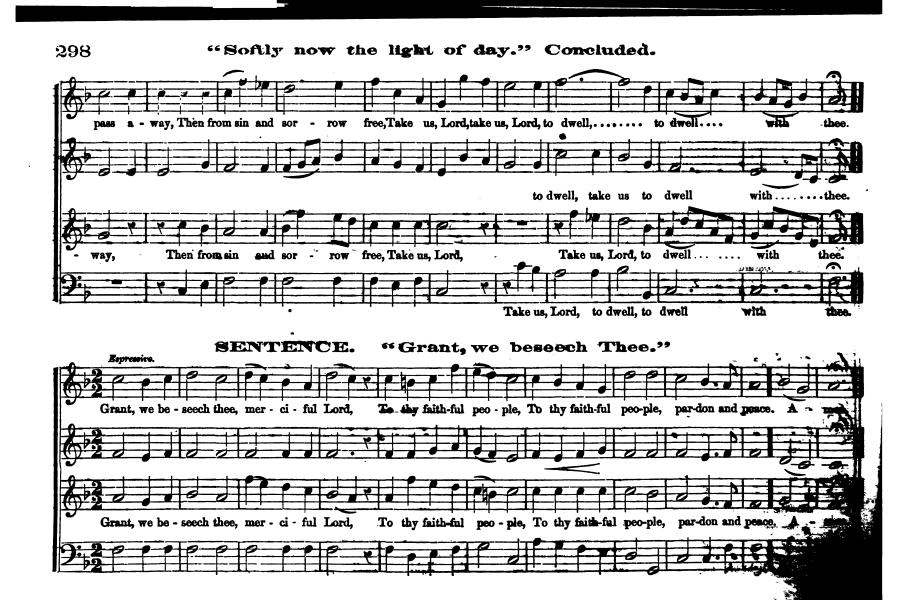


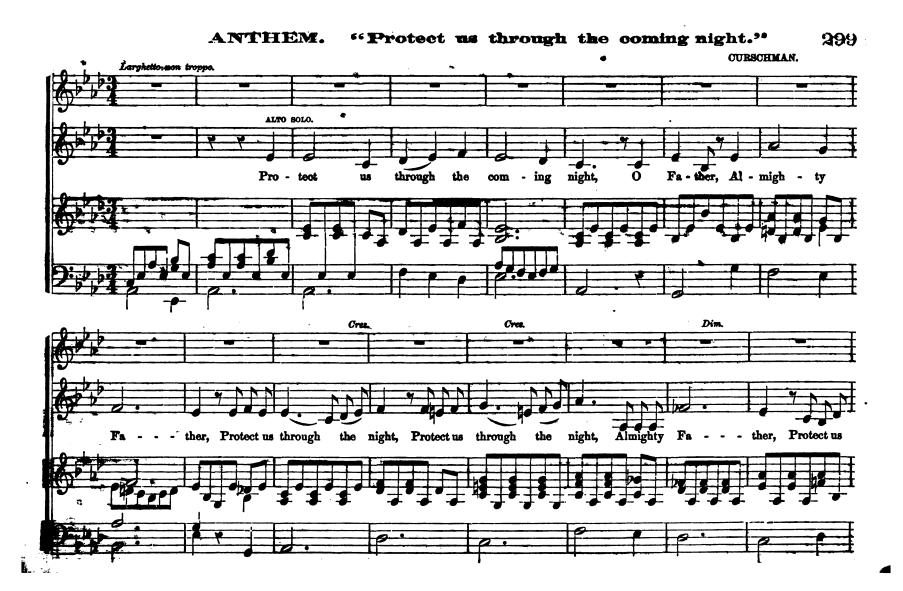
























## 306 "God is our refuge." Concinded.



### ORDINATION ANTHEM. "Spread through the earth." 307

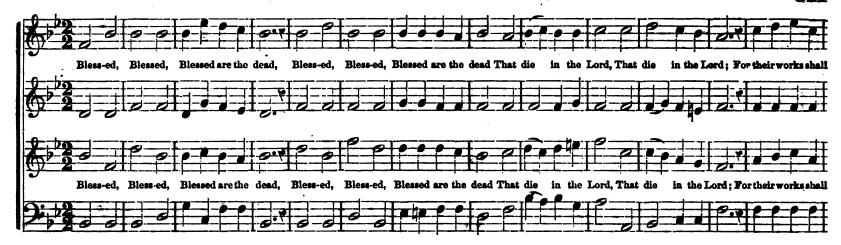








#### "Blessed are the dead." Concluded.







#### "The Lord gave the word." Continued.







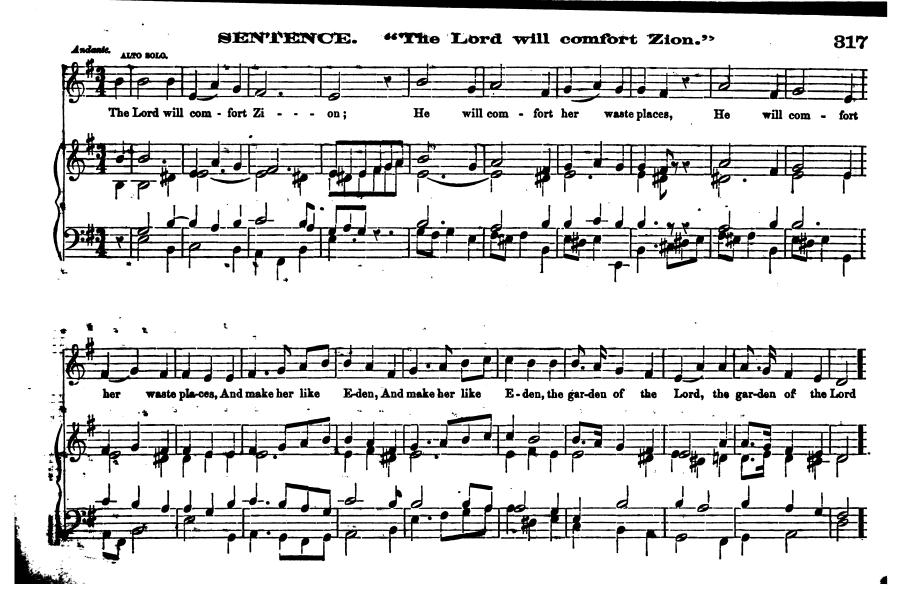
#### SENTENCE. "The Lord will comfort Zion."







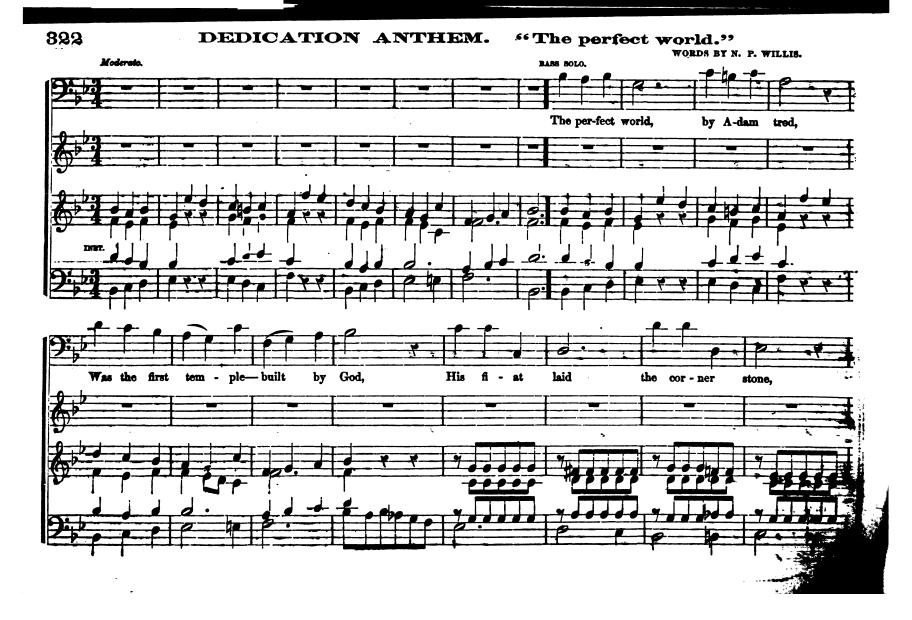
















## "The perfect world." Concluded.







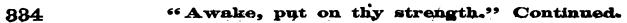




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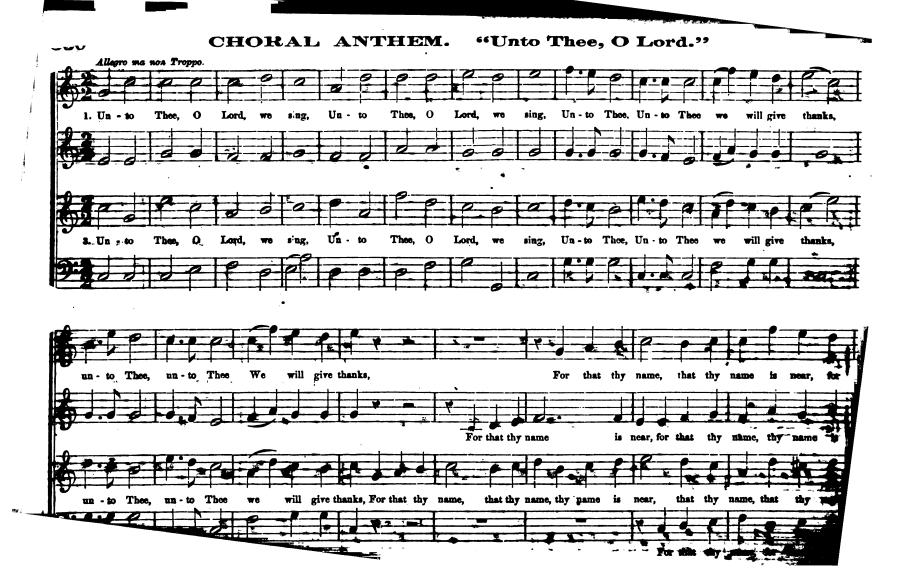
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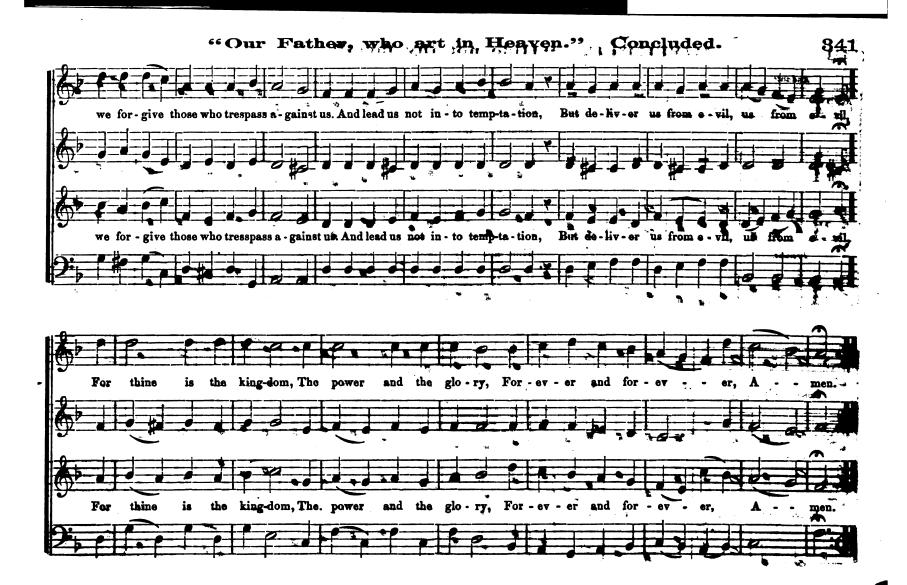












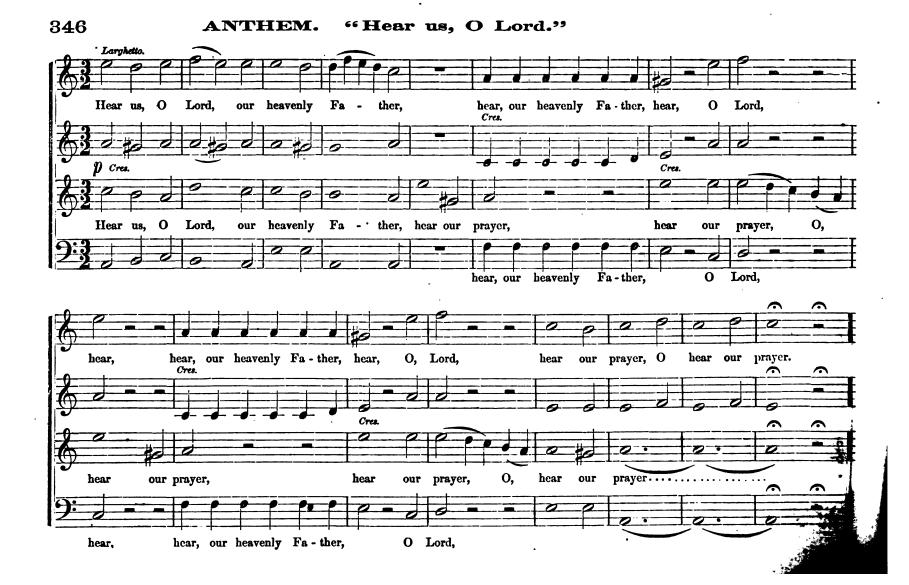






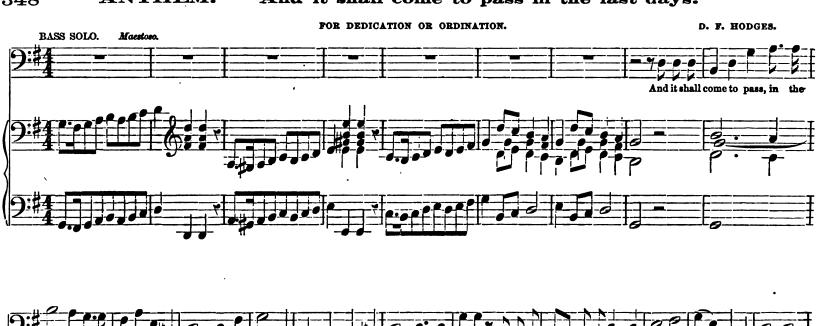


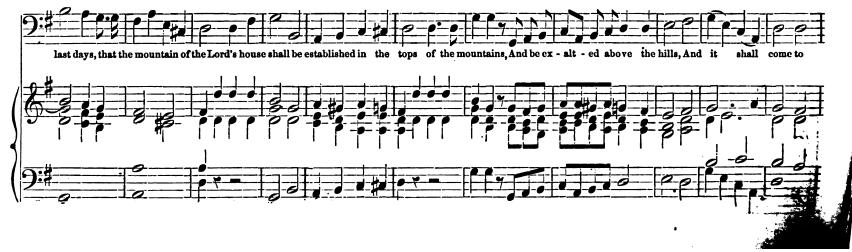






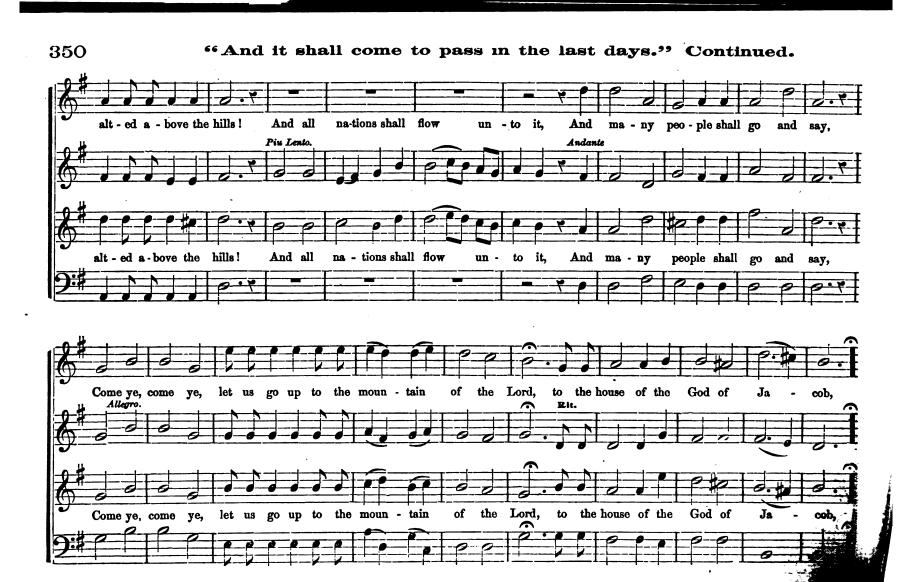
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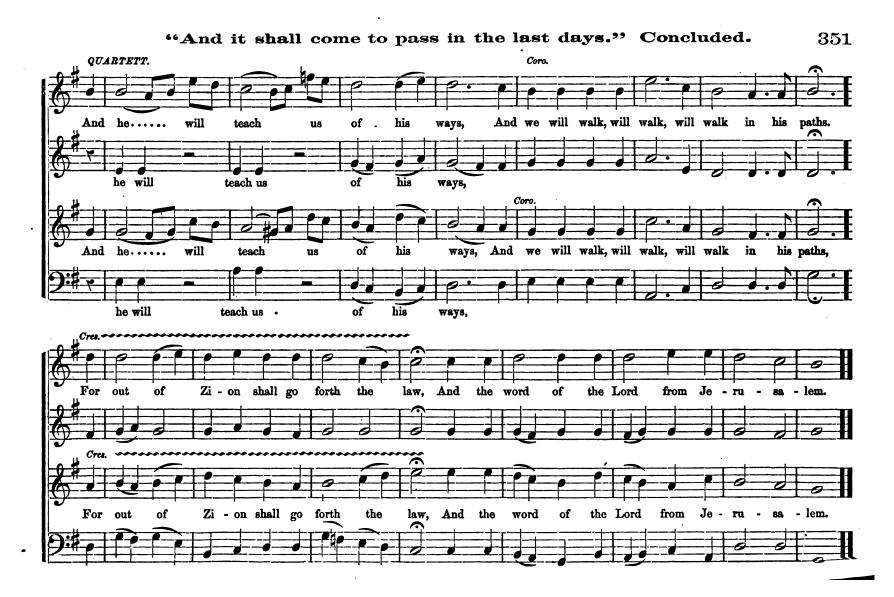
















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